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PRUSSIA'S VICTORY.

Bazaine and the French Forces Shut Up in Metz.

A Battle Yesterday---Failure to Break the Prussian Line.

THE STRUGGLE OF THURSDAY.

The Battle-Field Between Gravellotte and Rezonville.

Official Dispatches Announcing the French Defeat.

Forty Thousand Killed and Wounded.

All Communication Between Metz and Paris Cut Off.

Terrible Excitement in Paris on the Reception of the News.

BOMBARDMENT OF STRASBOURG.

Interesting Details of the Battles of the Week.

Official Movement in England for Peace.

THE SITUATION.

Another Battle at Metz Yesterday—Unsuccessful Attempt of Bazaine to Cut Through the Prussian Line—Reported Fighting at Chalons on Friday.

LONDON, Aug. 20—Evening.—A dispatch to the Prussian Embassy here reports that Marshal BAZAINE made a desperate effort at daybreak today to cut through the Prussian lines. After three hours' fighting he was repulsed with tremendous loss, and again driven within Metz. There is a rumor of fighting at Chalons yesterday, but nothing official has been received from there.

A Great Prussian Victory on Thursday—Official Dispatches of King William—German Loss 40,000 Killed and Wounded—London Rumors.

MUNICH, Aug. 18—8 P.M.—A bloody battle occurred today between Gravellotte and Rezonville; the French were repulsed and driven back on Metz. All communication between Metz and Paris has been destroyed.

KING WILLIAM'S DISPATCH.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The following is the official dispatch of King WILLIAM, dated Rezonville, Thursday evening:

We have defeated the French under BAZAINE, after a battle which lasted ten hours. There were 40,000 killed and wounded; the garrison were taken prisoners. I commanded. The defeat of the French was complete. WILLIAM.

DISPATCH TO THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King WILLIAM:

NEAR REZONVILLE, Aug. 18—9 P. M.

The French Army was attacked today west of Metz. Its position was very strong. My command, after a combat of nine hours' duration, totally routed the French forces, intercepted their communications with Paris, and threw them back upon Metz.

ANOTHER REPORT.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, Aug. 19, }
via BERLIN, Aug. 20. }

Yesterday the Prussians won a brilliant victory near Gravellotte. The French were expelled from every position they held, thrown back upon Metz, and confined to a narrow territory around that fortification. They are completely cut off from Paris. The Twelfth Prussian Army Corps holds the railways from Metz to Thionville. The Prussian losses have been heavy.

LONDON RUMORS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—All the private dispatches to the bankers agree precisely in terms regarding the victory of the Prussians....It is stated that there are now more than 400,000 Germans between the Rhine and Paris....It is admitted that the corps of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has suffered severely....It is stated that Marshal BAZAINE had to weaken his forces, while under fire, in order to send regiments to defend the Emperor's person.

The Story as Told in France—Palikao Denies that the Prussians were Victorious on Thursday.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—In the Corps Legislatif, today, the Count DE PALIKAO made the following statement:

"The Prussians assert that they were victorious on the 18th inst. I affirm the contrary. I have communicated a dispatch to several of the Deputies showing that three Prussian Army corps united and attacked Marshal BAZAINE. They were repulsed, and driven into the quarries of Jaumont. My reserve about this dispatch will be understood. I need not mention the small advantage gained near Bar le Duc. We are now actively completing the fortifications of Paris. In a few days all will be assured."

A French View of Bazaine's Position—Rumored Battle with the Crown Prince's Forces Near Chalons—Reported Threatened Invasion of Luxembourg.

PARIS, Aug. 20—Noon.—Marshal BAZAINE, whose retreat the Prussians say they have stopped, is, on the contrary, in a position enabling him to support the French either at Metz or Verdun, according to circumstances. He still keeps his plans and movements profoundly secret.

THE CROWN PRINCE HEARD FROM.

Nothing has yet been received from the front. There are rumors of an engagement between Marshal CANROBERT and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES; also, that the Prince Royal has penetrated France as far as Vitry le Francois, nineteen miles south-south-east of Chalons, and had an engagement with the forces under Marshal McMAHON.

CHALONS.

The inhabitants of Chalons have received orders to get their grain away within twenty-four hours. Part of the Prussian Army have reentered Nancy, and named a Mayor for the city. Advices from Chalons are encouraging. They show the presence there of a large and well-appointed force, which, combining with that of Marshal BAZAINE, must effect much.

PRUSSIAN REQUISITIONS ON THE COUNTRY.

The *Gaulois* publishes a letter from Luneville today relating to the excessive requisitions on the French of the army of the Prince Royal. Demands beyond the power of the inhabitants to meet are harshly insisted upon, and many needless acts are committed, such as the people will take deadly revenge for, should the Prussians be forced to retreat.

THE PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

The *Presse* says trustworthy advices state that the Prussian losses have not been less than 90,000 in the battles of the last three days.

LUXEMBOURG.

The Prussian invasion of Luxembourg is considered imminent, from the orders lately given for the subsistence of their troops. The town of Rorbach, between Saarguemines and Bitsche, has a garrison 7,000 strong.

ANOTHER STORY ABOUT M'MAHON.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20.—A Paris letter to the *Indépendance Belge* says Marshal McMAHON is retreating on Paris, and will avoid an engagement unless he can form a junction with Marshal BAZAINE.

A French Recapitulation of the Fighting up to Tuesday Last—Detailed Statement of Bazaine's Movements.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The following recapitulation of army movements for the past few days is received here, today, from Paris:

On Sunday, the 14th inst., Marshal BAZAINE, the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, established a temporary line of defense on the right bank of the Moselle, between Faulquemont and Etangs, along the river Nieds. After Metz was fully garrisoned and provisioned, the Marshal retired to the left bank of the Moselle, where he was attacked by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, who, with 70,000 men, assailed BAZAINE's rear, commanded by Gens. DECAEN and L'ADMIRAULT. The Prussians were unable to break the French line, but detained its retreat for some hours, and were at length repulsed with enormous loss. A part of the Prussian Army came within the range of the guns of Fort St. Quentin, commanded by Gen. CHANGARNIER, and were mowed down mercilessly by the French artillery. After this battle the Prussians sent a flag of truce and asked an armistice in order to bury their dead and succor the wounded. The request was granted by the French commander, as the decomposition of the human bodies on the field would have rendered the defenses untenable. On Monday, the 15th, Marshal BAZAINE passed the Moselle, with his army undisturbed. The next day, (Tuesday,) Prince FREDERICK CHARLES having also passed the Moselle, with his principal force, attacked the French right at Gravellotte and Vionville at the same time that the First Prussian Army, under Gen. STEINMETZ, advanced obliquely from the north-east to the south-west, toward the French centre and left, at Doncourt. A severe battle ensued here. The Prussians endeavored to envelope the French on the north and east, and drive them back on the Third Prussian Army, under the command of the Prince Royal, which was then advancing from Bar le Duc. French heroism alone baffled this plan, which, if successful, would have left France without other defenders than the raw levies in Chalons. Marshal BAZAINE's fight on Tuesday, the 16th, defeated, or modified, rather, the attempt. The Prussian Army has been badly punished.

Another Account of the Battle of Sunday and Tuesday—Details from an Eye Witness—Severe Losses of the Prussians—The Railroads Crowded with Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—"Monadnock" has returned this morning from Metz. He witnessed the battles of the 14th and 16th inst., and states the Prussian loss to have been immense. He describes the effect of the *mitrailleuses* as being terrific. In the course of the attack on Sunday Gen. BAZAINE masked the Ochind Infantry, when the enemy, forming in squares, mowed down the latter like corn. The Prussians asked a second armistice to bury their dead, which was estimated as being ten times more numerous than that of the French. The action was very severe and lasted for four hours, being closed only by the approach of night. The repulse of the Prussians was complete. The Prussian officers who buried the dead admitted that there were ten Prussians dead to one Frenchman. The French loss, according to "Monadnock," was under 3,000.

The action of the 16th took place on the heights south-west of Metz. It began at 9 o'clock in the morning, and lasted until dark. The French loss was 12,000 men, the Prussian probably double that number. The repulse of the latter was complete, leaving to the united French Army the road open to Chalons. With reinforcements they hope to be able to deliver a decisive battle there. The Prussians cannot adequately besiege any place, as they have no siege artillery with them. "Monadnock" was put outside of the walls of Metz on the 17th, and saw 5,000 wounded French and some Prussian prisoners brought into Metz, and a large train of the same sent to Thionville. He has written full particulars. Englishmen just returned here from Germany, although strongly Prussian in their tendencies, told me last night that long trains of wounded Prussians were filling the railroad cars to Berlin, and all hospitals on the way, producing great consternation in the minds of the people. Prussian losses are said to be larger than the whole French forces yet in action.

Napoleon's Movements During the Week—A Visit to the Various Battle-fields—His Head-quarters Still at Rheims.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The *Presse* to-day has the following relative to the movements of the Emperor:

"Since the Emperor left Metz on the 14th, he and his suite have traversed all the villages where combats have taken place since the battles around Metz began. He was at Longueville on the 14th and at Gravellotte on the 15th. In the latter neighborhood the Prussians were hidden at several points, and the Emperor had barely passed through when sharp fighting commenced. Several French regiments had to be detailed to protect him on his way. The next day he passed through Conflans, breakfasted at Elain and slept at Verdun. Only a few moments after he left Elain, a Prussian Etat Major breakfasted at the same place. On his way from Verdun to Chalons the Emperor passed in plain view of the enemy's pickets. Today he is at Rheims."

The Prussian Reserve—Prince Frederick Charles Not Wounded—A Chaplain Killed on the Battle-Field—The Health of the French Emperor.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Prussian reserves in readiness at the various posts amount to 200,000 men....The story started by the Paris *Patrie*, to the effect that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES had been wounded, is untrue.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Abbe VUVRON, the Chaplain of the Army of the Rhine, died on the field at Reichshofen.

NAPOLEON'S HEALTH.

PARIS, Aug. 20—Evening.—The grave rumors circulated here yesterday relative to the health of the Emperor were unfounded. I have the best assurance of this. (Signed)

THE PARIS AGENT OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Reported Bombardment of Strasbourg—A Surrender Demanded and Refused—Another French Town Occupied by Prussian Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The bombardment of the City of Strasbourg from a point near Kehl, began on Friday morning and continued till noon, when it was suspended for two hours. The return fire of the garrison was almost harmless. The French have succeeded in victualing Strasbourg.

A SURRENDER DEMANDED.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A Prussian officer, with a flag of truce, on Friday, demanded the surrender of Strasbourg. He was received with the shouts of the populace, "We shall never surrender." The commander of Strasbourg then dismissed the Prussian, with the words, "The people have given you my reply."

AN ADJACENT TOWN OCCUPIED.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 19.—The following dispatch is official:

"The Baden division has occupied the French town of Schultzheim, a mile north of Strasbourg, Konigshofen, on the west, and Ruprechtsen on the north-east. One division continues to harass the retreating French."

PARIS.

Adverse News From the Front Received—The Scenes That Followed—Terrible Excitement—Proposed Abdication of Napoleon—Flying Rumors.

PARIS, Aug. 20—Evening.—The utmost consternation prevailed in this city this afternoon. The first intelligence of the defeat and entrapment of BAZAINE's army was made known. The scenes that followed on the Boulevards beggar description. An immense crowd of people surrounded the Chambers with loud expressions of anger. The hopeful statements of the Ministers, especially MONTAUBAN's, assertion, that the concentration of the French armies had been effected, and the dispatches read, purporting to have been BAZAINE's, were openly charged to have been concocted in Paris. A report is being circulated of the intended abdication of NAPOLEON in favor of his son, with the Empress as Regent. Revolutionary demonstrations are being made on the Boulevard Montmartre. All sorts of rumors are flying. One asserts a change in the Ministry, and the accession of M. THIERS and other Orleanists to power. Another is to the effect that the Empress has applied to Austria and Italy for succor.

TROCHU'S DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

The active preparations of TROCHU are effective. The garrison of the capital will number 80,000 men; detached for the forts, 30,000; Custom-house men, two regiments; the forest guard twenty regiments of infantry; one battalion foot, and the Chasseurs form a division of 18,000; 8,000 sailors are already enrolled, and 3,000 more are on the way.

Important Rumor, if True—A Popular Rising to Dethrone Napoleon Imminent in Paris—Insubordination in the Garde Mobile.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Private letters from Paris predict the certain rising of the population and the expulsion of the Bonapartists from France, and the creation of TROCHU Dictator, and the eventual restoration of the Orleanists. The reported insubordination of the Garde Mobile at Chalons has been confirmed. Insulting cries are made against the Emperor and his officers, and the worst spirit is manifested. The whole Garde are to be transferred to Paris, and scattered among the troops on the fortifications.

The War News—Reported Prussian Barbarities—Great Decrease of Specie in the Bank of France—The Destruction of the Woods Around Paris—Ollivier's Flight Denied.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Nothing has yet been received from the front. The public is very anxious. Great crowds of people are around the offices of the Ministers of War and Interior.... A corps of Fencibles is organizing in this city. It is to be some 18,000 strong....Prince NAPOLEON arrived here yesterday....There is bitter comment here upon the action of the Prussians in continuing to fire upon surgeons in the field who are helping the wounded. The Prussians have also captured and sent away the French sanitary ambulances.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The bullion at the bank has decreased 120,000,000 francs during the past week. This heavy decrease is occasioned by the banks purchasing Treasury bonds for the payment of the army, which will require 54,000,000 francs per month. The notes of the Bank of France are now at five per cent. discount.

THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

It is now assured that the forests of Boulogne and Vincennes will only be cut down in case of the loss of a battle in Champagne, which will render the march on Paris possible by the enemy. The Count DE PALIKAO decided on this in the Council of Ministers today.

ANOTHER STORY.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The news of the destruction of the Bois de Boulogne and Vincennes, is confirmed. The people protested, but it was declared a military necessary for the defense of the city, and to afford a clear sweep and view.

OLLIVIER.

Advices from a private source state that M. EMILE OLLIVIER is still in Paris. He is keeping out of sight. Our informant dined with him on Thursday.

WAR DISPATCHES.

The French War Office forbids the publication of any war dispatches unless signed by Marshal BAZAINE. The prohibition extends even to the Emperor's dispatches.

Official Visit to the Fortifications—Letter of Gen. Trochu—The Villette Riot—Councils of War—A National Loan Announced.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—M. THIERS, together with Gens. TROCHU, LA TOUR and others, visited the fortifications to-day, after which they held a long conference. The various manufacturers of arms throughout France are working with extreme diligence. They send daily to the Government large quantities of arms, the purpose being to equip all who wish to go to the front.

LETTER OF GEN. TROCHU.

Gen. TROCHU today publishes a letter explaining how he desires to aid the people. He says: "The idea of maintaining order by force of the bayonet and the sword in Paris, which is so agitated and given up to grief, fills me with horror and disgust. The maintenance of order by the ascendency of patriotism freely expressed by the knowledge of the evident danger of the country, fills me with hope and serenity. But this problem is arduous, and I cannot solve it alone; but I can with the aid of those having such sentiments. That is what I term moral aid. The moment may arrive when malefactors, seeing us defending the city, will seek to pillage. Those the honest must seize. The error of all Governments I have ever known is to consider force the ultimate power. The only decisive power in the moment of danger is moral force."

THE VILLETTE AFFAIR.

Many more arrests have been made of persons suspected of complicity in the Villette affair. A large quantity of arms has also been found. Six of the accused will be brought before the Council of War to-morrow. They are now under military guard.

NOTES.

The Seine Garde Mobile has returned from Chalons, and is now encamped at St. Maur Vincent....There were two councils of Ministers, yesterday, at the Tuileries. Gen. TROCHU was present on both occasions....There is some complaint because of the order just issued, requiring all military telegrams to be securely enveloped. ....The French loan of 1,000,000,000 francs has been announced....In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the project to authorize private parties to manufacture arms was referred to a select committee.

LONDON WAR NOTES.

The Defeat of Bazaine Announced in Berlin—Enthusiasm of the People—An Official Movement in England for Peace—Sufferings of the Wounded Soldiers.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—At Berlin today the publication of the King's dispatch announcing the defeat of BAZAINE created a tremendous enthusiasm. The whole population were in the streets: flags were everywhere displayed, and the churches thrown open and thanksgiving exercises were had. Thousands of citizens assembled outside the royal palace, congratulating the Queen with deafening cheers.

PEACE MEASURE.

Mr. GLADSTONE returned to London today, at the request of the Queen, to hold a Cabinet Council, to consider the feasibility of interceding for peace. The Queen addressed an autograph letter to King WILLIAM. It is understood that England favors the cession of Alsace and the deposition of NAPOLEON, and the liberty of France to choose her own Government.

GREAT SUFFERINGS OF THE WOUNDED.

Information has been received of great sufferings of the wounded and the want of hospital stores, and large supplies are being forwarded to the point.

Little News Received in England—Photography as an Aid in War—The Turcos as Soldiers—Rejoicings in Germany—Disturbances in the Department of Vendee—Brevities.

LONDON, Aug. 20—9 P. M.—The war news in London is very meagre. The latest editions of the journals this evening have but little from the battle-field of Thursday and Friday's date, and nothing at all of today's. There was a somewhat better feeling at the stock market today, owing to the anxious readiness of the neutral Powers to interpose in the Franco-Prussian struggle. The confidence expressed generally in Germany in the result of the war, strengthens the American bonds both here and in Frankfort.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Clergymen are attached to all the Prussian divisions. As an instance of the perfect organization and preparation of the Prussian Army, it is stated that a Prussian regiment recently captured some Turcos, when, almost instantly, a perfect sketch of the group was executed by photography, and a copy handed to the soldiers to identify in case of an escape of the prisoners.

THE TURCOS.

There is universal indignation manifested at the outrages perpetrated by the Turcos. It is said that negotiations have been entered into by the neutral Powers for a stipulation against the employment of such miscreants.

REJOICINGS IN GERMANY.

There is great joy at Hamburg, Berlin and Frankfort over the recent Prussian victories. Illuminations and processions are the features of the occasion. At Frankfort the American Consul was enthusiastically cheered.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS.

Serious disturbances have recently broken out in the Department of Vendee, growing out of the belief of the bigoted peasantry, encouraged by their teachers, that the present war is one of Lutherism against the Catholic Church. The Protestants have been assailed relentlessly.

BREVITIES.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in view of the crisis in Europe, has postponed his trip to Scotland. He remains here in London.

The special war correspondence of the English Press is a sad failure. The telegraphs are not available for the correspondents, and their letters are few, stale and stupid.

Today's *Galignani* announces that the Duke DE ROCHEFOUCAULD has converted his princely chateau into an hospital.

THE FOREIGN PRESS.

The War as Viewed in Germany—Extract from the Official Organ—Opinions as Expressed in the French, English and Irish Journals.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The official organ says today: "Although Germany is losing the noblest sons she has, it is a comfort to know that the war is not in vain, that it is one against a race known to our forefathers as full of arrogance and insolence, and which has robbed us of our fairest provinces. God will enable our King to establish a durable peace in mid-Europe in the shape of a united Germany—the keystone of true morality and freedom."

THE FRENCH JOURNALS.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The *Figaro* of this morning, quoting a superb tribute in the *Moniteur Universel* to the courage, enterprise and self-denial of the newspaper correspondents, says: "The public keeps an account of the administrative insults and outrages to which they have been subjected."

The *Journal des Débats* repels English mediation as premature. To fight, not to parley, is the duty now. France has victories daily. Peace discussions will, therefore, soon be possible.

The Paris journals notice as significant that, whereas Berlin was illuminated for what King WILLIAM called the "victories of the 14th and 16th," the Bourse at Berlin fell two francs.

ENGLISH OPINIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The re-establishment of the German control of Elsass and Lothringen is thought probable by the *Examiner*. It is thought the Duke of BADEN will be sovereign, and the capital removed from Carlsruhe to Strasburg. The *Saturday Review* thinks the Prussians are unwise in insisting on the dethronement of the French Emperor. This is the surest way, the *Review* thinks, of restoring his popularity. The *Spectator*, judging from the news received from Germany, regards the case of France hopeless. Marshal BAZAINE is surrounded, and CANROBERT is too weak to risk a battle. Paris is indefensible, and the Empire, as distinguished from France, is dead.

IRISH VIEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Dublin *Nation* accuses the British Ministry and Press of hostility to France.

The *Irishman* says:

"If ever the sun of victory should shine again on the drooping standard of the Emperor, after this storm of war, he will be bound by every sacred tie to pay England for her bitter abuse and malignity, for which he is her debtor now."

The Constitutionnel of Paris—The French Reverses—Hopes for Success Still Cherished.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The *Constitutionnel*, in its issue of today, says:

"Our reverses at first surprised and frightened us. We started for victory too reliantly. We have received a hard lesson; we have found the enemy more powerful than we expected, and ourselves not so ready as we were taught to believe. The evil is not without remedy. We were mistaken at first, but we shall use all our means now, under the painful experience we have realized, to assemble our forces and repair our faults. If any consolation be possible in our reverses, it is the thought how great the peril our brave and impetuous army would have run had we invaded. Where would we now have been if the battles in the Vosges had been fought near Coblentz or Mayence? We may now successfully resist because we are near our resources. We are on the defensive, but we are on our own ground. Could the man who directs the Prussian Army have foreseen that we were so ready to repair our errors, and so determined to repel invasion, he would have awaited, and the Prussian Army were less compromised."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contributions to the German and French Funds in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The amount of subscriptions received by the German Patriotic Association of Washington, up to Thursday, was $2,700. This is for the benefit of the Prussian widows and orphans. The French citizens held a meeting, to-night, and appointed a committee to raise money for the relief of the widows and orphans of their own countrymen. The war news today causes intense interest throughout this community. The public demand for intelligence was met by newspaper extras and the regular evening edition of the *Star*.

A Prussian Regiment Congratulated by the Czar of Russia—Another Story Contradicted.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—ORLOFF, the Russian Ambassador to Vienna, has gone to Paris on a special mission. The Czar has congratulated the Silesian regiment, of which he is the Colonel, on its gallantry in the battle of Wissembourg, on the 4th inst. He has also sent several surgeons to the Prussian camp.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—The story that the French Empress has sent her valuables hither is denied.

Naval Movements—Two Prussian Vessels Captured—A French Fleet at Kolberg.

ATHENS, Aug. 18.—Two Prussian vessels laden with oil have been captured recently in these waters by French gun-boats.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The fifteen days' grace in respect to the blockade applies only to departing vessels.

KOLBERG, Prussia, Aug. 20.—Three French frigates and an aviso are off this port.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA.

The steam-ship *Batavia* of the Cunard Line, from Liverpool Aug. 9 and Queenstown Aug. 10, arrived at this port last night. She brings three days' later news than was received by the *Abyssinia*. We are enabled to lay before our readers another installment of our special correspondence from the seat of war.

AT MAYENCE.

Arrival of the King—Fortifications of the City—Difficulty of Obtaining Information—Feeling Toward the English—The Gathering of the Forces.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MAYENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1870.

The King of Prussia arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. He reviewed, shortly afterward, a few regiments of infantry, and then proceeded to inspect a portion of the fortifications, as well as the outworks around the city. In the course of the day a royal proclamation was published acquainting the people that His Majesty had taken formal command of the armed forces of the German Confederation; war having been forced upon him, he had no alternative but to accept the issue, and he trusted, by the intercession of an ever-kind Providence, to carry it to a successful end. Subsequently I saw the King leave the city in an open barouche, accompanied merely by an Adjutant and a single servant. He started probably for Alzey, a small place half-way between this city and Worms.

ASPECT OF MAYENCE.

Mayence wears rather a different aspect from what it did when I paid it a visit about ten or twelve days ago. All private houses, as well as the spacious barracks, are now crowded with infantry and artillery men. The heights around the city with their line of defensive works are now completely garrisoned, forming a sort of intrenched camp. The moat in some parts of the inner work is being fitted up with sheds to receive cattle, while at another end, sheep and pigs are huddled together in pretty large numbers; working-parties, numbering from two to three thousand men in the aggregate, are occupied in putting up palisades, preparing gabions and fixing stakes, fitted with brushwood, generally known as *chevaux-de frise*. Others are unroofing the barracks at outlying forts for the purpose of making them bomb-proof. All this is going on with remarkable precision and wonderful method; but it struck me forcibly that all these things would be managed differently in the United States. For instance: instead of erecting a huge stage where three or four hundred workmen were occupied in wheeling up material, I should say we should have employed a small ten or twelve-horse engine, and with a score of men accomplished in twenty-four hours the work which took here five or six days' hard labor for four hundred men to perform.

DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING INFORMATION.

It is not necessary to give here a minute description of the fortifications. They are well known to all of your military readers, and have no interest for the general public. I am naturally compelled to abstain from communicating particulars which may contribute additional information respecting improvements or changes in existing works. To the commanding officers alone the exact line of defense is known, and that portion of knowledge collected by outsiders is of necessity limited to what we may gather by our own discernment. I am even constrained to withhold that portion for the present, considering the favors which have been granted to us while inspecting the lines. In fact, I was somewhat surprised at the large extent of liberty accorded to us in that respect. Even a cursory glance would enable a military man to give a pretty minute description, or to compile evidence calculated to lead to the detection of weak points, or to make exposures highly prejudical to the interests of those who extended kindness and hospitality to me. I have formed, of course, my opinion, and at a more seasonable hour will communicate the hopes and fears which the aspect of these works alternately gave rise to. I must add that some English correspondents are bitterly complaining at being excluded from entering the lines, or from going to the front. Many are even restrained in their movements when in the neighborhood of districts where large bodies of troops are massed together. I have, on the other hand, heard several Prussian officers enlarge on the annoyances to which they were subjected during the Austrian campaign in 1866. Hence the firm resolve to grant no safe conduct to any representatives of the Press. In fact, I have been credibly informed that this course has been adopted at the express desire of the King. Exceptions have been granted only under peculiar circumstances. Fancy, for a moment, a number of passengers crossing the Atlantic in a Cunard steamer pressing Capt. JUDKINS, for instance, with questions respecting the efficiency of his crew, or making suggestions in respect to the course he was steering—what would be the answer? Why, nothing less than a very emphatic information that he did not wish to be interfered with. The same rule holds good in the present case. General commanders must not be interfered with. However honest the intention or innocent the motives may be, all discussions as to the movements of troops, or the details of positions of certain corps, have the tendency to inflict injury, inasmuch as it furnishes to the enemy, very often, the key to matters of the greatest importance.

NATIONAL PREJUDICES.

I have noticed on former occasions, when visiting the Rhenish Provinces, the existence of a number of people who cannot suppress a certain degree of irritability on hearing a foreign language spoken; nay, it seems even to grate on their ears to listen to a foreign accent when German is spoken. At present, of course, their ire is directed more particularly toward France. Nevertheless, I cannot help smiling to hear constantly in a crowd of Germans the peculiar French exclamation of "*pardon*," or, when in return for a slight service, such as receiving a light for a cigar, they give the irrepressible "*merci*" in lieu of "*danke*." The English-speaking community does not escape the wrath of these fire-eaters. The topic of conversation for the last week or so has generally turned upon British politics. The result of these conferences lead generally to a solemn decree that Prussia will shortly be compelled to declare war against England in case the Queen's Government persists in supplying the French Army with cartridges at the rate of 300,000 a day or continues to furnish coals to the French Navy.

While waiting for the train in company with a gentleman from Pennsylvania, after kicking our heels for more than an hour at the depot, we naturally attracted attention. A knot of those would-be politicians seemed to have formed a resolution of putting us to the test, and to ascertain whether we were sound on the question of Prussian superiority. Accordingly an advance guard, consisting of two wags, coming up to my Pennsylvania friend, and addressing him in broken English, produced a picture representing Count BISMARCK engaged in the act of inflicting condign punishment on the Emperor NAPOLEON. The caricature lacked every claim to wit or humor, but the Teutonian patriots seemed bent on mischief until they were politely informed that they had made a mistake. They retired thereupon with many apologies, and with very little encouragement we might even have induced them to raise three cheers for the stars and stripes. I mention the incident as it tends to show the animus. The popular belief has been widely diffused that the wickedness of English contractors inflicts upon Germany injuries which have something akin to those caused by English blockade-runners on American citizens.

THE GROUND BATTLE.

Troops continue to pour into Mayence. Among the latest arrivals are those of the King of Saxony, forming part of the Seventh Army Corps of the German Confederation. Disembarking at Castell, the fort lying opposite the city of Mayence, the troops proceed across the bridge of boats and leave Mayence by forced marches to take up positions in the rear of the two Prussian Army Corps along the frontiers stretching from Treves to Saarbrück. A glance at the map will show that, if France remains true to to the sense of the Imperial proclamation, and war only against Prussia, there is but a very narrow strip of land laying between Treves and Saarbrück, which offers an opportunity to the French forces to cross the Prussian frontiers. In a northern direction the Emperor is bound to respect the neutrality of Luxemburg, while in a southern direction his policy will be to spare Rhenish Bavaria. It is reasonable to suppose that for the present the fighting will be confined to that limited space of ground. There are at this moment no less than four army corps (a total of 300,000 men) massed together in the triangle between Treves, Saarlouis and Bingen. On this comparatively small space of ground they will be met by a French army probably equally strong in numbers. These hosts cannot be kept in idleness much longer; they will be brought face to face probably within this week, and the supposition is that it can hardly be avoided that the whole masses of the contending armies should come into contact at the same time. If this be correct, and all appearances tend that way, the carnage will prove something never heard of before. The consequences are fearful to contemplate.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

Upward of two hundred Sisters of Mercy passed through Mayence yesterday. They repair to the scene of action under protection of a corps of gentlemen belonging to the Order of St. John. The services rendered by these gentlemen, as well as by the Knights of Malta, are still gratefully remembered by all who have been through the campaign of 1866, and I will endeavor to give you in my next further details of the excellent arrangements which have been made to aid and comfort the wounded on the battle-field as well as in the hospitals.

LUPUS.

WAR NOTES.

In the Prussian Army, every man of the regiments ordered into the fight has to wear round his neck, underneath his clothes, a ticket with a number corresponding to the one standing against his name in the lists, in order that this might be ascertained in case of death, without delay; while the officers are furnished with diaries containing their designations in French as well as German. The soldiers call this appendage the little death bell.

Baron ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, has received from members of the ORLEANS family the following sums for the society to give assistance to the wounded: The Countess of PARIS, 10,000 francs; the Duchess of CHARTRES, 10,000 francs; the Princess of JOINVILLE, 20,000 francs; in remembrance of the Duchess of AUMALE, 50,000 francs. The last subscription was accompanied by a note from the Duke of AUMALE, in which he says: "Were the Duchess of AUMALE still alive, she would have been one of the first to come to the assistance of our wounded soldiers and of the families suffering on account of war. In remembrance of one who is no more, I pray you to forward 50,000 francs for the national subscription."

A Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "I am sorry to have to mention a sudden increase of French rowdies, who infest the inferior kinds of taverns in Brussels. Nobody knows them or their way of living here. They go about at night shouting, "Vive la France!" howling the "Marseillaise," and fastening quarrels upon people who express themselves against Frenchification of Belgium. I speak, not from hearsay, but from what I have actually and frequently observed. It reminds one strongly of the doing which preceded the annexation of Savoy and Nice."

That inclination of the French to express their political feelings in song which was made so manifest during the wars of the Fronde and in the days of the Revolution, has again become conspicuous as ever. In Paris, at almost every theatre somebody has sung, is singing, or is about to sing the Marseillaise and Le Rhin Allemand. The latter is the special song of the day, the old revolutionary melody being thrust into renewed eminence by a vague sort of patriotism analogous to the enthusiasm of those Irish demonstrators who considered that *Vive l' Empereur* and *Vive la République* were expressions perfectly synonymous.

A strong feeling is exhibiting itself, says the Birmingham *Daily Post*, especially among the working classes, in favor of English neutrality in the war now raging between France and Prussia. The following memorial to the Government is being extensively signed: "We, the undersigned inhabitants of Birmingham, regard with horror the war now raging on the Continent, and heartily thank the Government for the efforts they have made on behalf of this country to maintain a friendly neutrality. We protest against England being drawn into the conflict, and earnestly hope that the Government will resist any influence that may be brought to bear to induce them to make warlike demonstrations."

The Paris *Temps* lately announced that it had received no account of the affair at Saarbrück from its special correspondent, M. JEANNEROD, who was known to have been present at the fight, and it was, therefore, feared that some mischance had befallen him. A brief note from M. JEANNEROD, published in the *Temps* of Friday evening, explains the cause of his former silence: "Boulay, Aug. 4—3 P. M.—Was present on Tuesday at the affair at Saarbrück; imprudently advanced into the town; was made prisoner by the Prussians, who had returned on the offensive, and was released at the expiration of thirty hours, after long wanderings and very varied incidents. Having re-entered France by way of Saar-louis, was arrested at Merten, the first French village, as a suspicious person; was threatened for several hours by an exasperated population; conducted with great difficulty to the advanced post, where I very soon obtained recognition. Many things to say, but too fatigued to tell them now."

In a sermon delivered in London on the 7th inst., Rev. NEWMAN HALL said there could not be a doubt that throughout the world there was danger lest the beginning of strife might tend to excite a universal conflagration. The present was a time when the Church, as a whole, should seek to deepen the sadness which the country had felt in view of two of the most civilized and powerful nations of the world, both professing Christianity, drawn up in array for mutual slaughter. Think of an Emperor, while homes are made desolate, and countless hearts agitated by anxiety and grief, leading his little boy to see the first battle, and the admiration expressed that he viewed this beginning of bloodshed and was unmoved! Was such the training suitable for those who were to be the rulers of nations? If there must be some decisive victory before peace was restored, he hoped it might rest with those who fight for their national existence, rather than those who fight for a dynasty. If any must perish, let it be those who are chiefly responsible for the drawing of the sword.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Another Colliery Explosion in England—Over Thirty Lives Lost—Yachting—Arrival of an Irish Bishop in Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Another dreadful colliery explosion occurred a day or two ago at Wigan, in Lancashire. Thirty persons were killed and many injured, several of whom have since died....The *Rose of Devon*, owned by Mr. E. JOHNSON, won the Channel yacht race from Cowes to Torquay. The *Gwendoline* was second, and the *Guinivere* third. The yacht *Flying Cloud* won the 100 guinea prize by time allowances. The *Oimara* was actually first, and the *Fione* second....The miniature steamer *City of Ragusa* was spoken on the 13th inst. in lon. 54° west. All well....The stock market here opens daily with confidence, and closes, according to one of the money articles, "with despair and gnashing of teeth." NICOL, DUCKWORTH & Co., a Liverpool firm, interested in the India cotton trade, stopped today. The deficit is said to be £100,000....The Most Rev. Dr. MACHALE, Archbishop of Tuam, arrived at Castlebar yesterday. Great demonstrations were made in honor of the event. An immense procession, with bands of music, was one of the features of the occasion. There was no disorder.

Excitement in the Italian Chambers—Arrest of Mazzini Denounced—Return of Spanish Republicans—Miscellaneous.

FLORENCE, Aug. 20.—There was a violent debate in the Italian Chambers, yesterday. Deputy MELLANA accused the Ministers of violating the neutrality of Italy by sending Italian troops to defend the Pope. One of the Ministers, in reply to a question, said that MAZZINI, the noted agitator, was arrested for traveling in Sicily under a false name. The Government was well aware of all his plans, and was determined to defeat them. MAZZINI would be regularly tried. He stated further that Sicily was especially inflammable. Deputy BERTANI denounced the arrest as illegal.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—Some two dozen Republican leaders, including PAUL ANJULO, have returned to Madrid, taking advantage of the amnesty proclamation. Señor PIERRAD has not yet returned, as an inquiry is pending as to whether his case is covered by the proclamation. The Government is preparing for a heavy shipment of troops for Cuba early in September.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—An Imperial decree opens the Provincial Diets. The Emperor expresses his gratification at the patriotic unanimity of all the peoples of the Monarchy, hopes he shall be able to satisfy the legitimate demands of Galicia and Tyrol, and urges the immediate election of the Reichsrath.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 20.—The American bark *Meganticook*, Capt. HEMINGWAY, which sailed from Stockholm on the 15th of July for Boston, has put into Copenhagen, having been damaged in a collision. The *Megunticook* will discharge.

VENEZUELA.

The Blockade—Coal and Ammunition Received by the Insurgents—Progress of the Revolt.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 15th have been received. The French war steamer *Talisman*, which recently arrived at that port, reports that the contending factions in Venezuela had raised the blockade against foreigners. A cargo of coals and ammunition had been sent from Laguayra for Gen. GUZMAN. Forty Dominicans, banished by BAEZ, had arrived at Rio Hacha, New-Granada. Dates from Venezuela to the 8th are received. The news is favorable to the Guzman party. Gen. PULGAR, an adherent of GUZMAN, and who had been confined for nine months in Fort Libertad, opened the prison doors and shouted "Viva GUZMAN."

The Guzmanites outside instantly attacked the fort, and after a severe fight it was carried. The adherents of MONAGAS now only hold Coro and Maracaibo, and it is expected the war will soon be brought to an close.

THE WEST INDIES.

The West Indian Cable—A Spanish Naturalization Law.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—The breaks in the Panama and West India cable have been repaired. The *Suffolk* left Batabano today. The laying of the cable toward Santiago de Cuba will begin tomorrow....The *Gaceta* publishes a new law regarding foreigners in the West Indies; who are considered such; their rights and how they may become Spaniards. The law is explicit and very favorable to foreigners. It abolishes many of the present annoyances.

SAN DOMINGO.

Advices from San Domingo to the 8th have been received. The revolution in the south-west continues unabated. Reliable details of affairs there are unobtainable.

HAYTI.

Advices from Hayti to the 10th have been received. The House and Senate are divided on the loan question.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

The Conflagration Near Ottawa—Incendiarism at Troy—Buildings Burned in Cincinnati, O., and Melrose, Mass.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 20.—The last advices from Ottawa say the city was excited all day yesterday. Business is totally suspended, engines are playing through the streets and the troops have been called out to render assistance. Montreal and other places have also been telegraphed to for assistance. The fire has extended to within a few hundred yards of the southeast end of the city. The canal has been cut to flood the burning district and arrest the progress of the flames.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 20.—A strong east wind, which set in last night, and the flooding of the city from the canal, have saved Ottawa, which, this morning, is considered quite secure, if the wind continues in the present quarter.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Within two days six incendiary fires have occurred in this city. The last was set this morning in a shed in the rear of STODDARD & BURTON's drug-store, on Congress-street, and caused a loss of $6,000. The damage by the other fires was slight.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 20.—The plaining mill of WM. CAMERON & Co., in the four-story brick building opposite the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton depot, caught fire at 10 o'clock last night, and was destroyed to the extent of $15,000 or $20,000. The loss is nearly covered by insurance in Cincinnati companies.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Lyceum Hall, in Melrose, together with several buildings adjoining, was destroyed by fire today. Among the sufferers are BUGBEE & BARRETT, grocers; ALBERT JOLL, confectioner; L. L. DAILY, storedealer, and JOHN LARRABEE. The loss is $25,000. The property was partially insured.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—An extensive conflagration of woodland, south-west of this city, has been raging for two days. Several hundred acres have been burned over.

A Bonded Warehouse Struck by Lightning—Loss $17,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—During the thundershower this afternoon the lightning struck the United States Bonded Warehouse, on Lewis' Wharf, and traversing the top of the building, descended into the third story of No. 23, setting fire to a quantity of stored cotton. The flames were promptly extinguished, but with considerable damage by water. The loss is $17,000, fully insured in Hartford offices. Messrs. MANNING & SEARS, of this city, were the owners.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE ANGEL AND THE CHILD.

TRANSLATED BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

An angel with a radiant face,
Above a cradle bent to look,
Seemed his own image there to trace,
As in the waters of a brook.

"Dear child! who me resemblest so,"
It whispered, "come, O come with me!
Happy together let us go,
The earth unworthy is of thee!

Here none to perfect bliss attain;
The soul in pleasure suffering lies:
Joy hath an undertone of pain,
And even the happiest hours their sighs.

Fear doth at every portal knock;
Never a day serene and pure
From the o'ershadowing tempest's shock
Hath made the morrow's dawn secure.

What, then, shall sorrows and shall fears
Come to disturb so pure a brow?
And with the bitterness of tears
These eyes of azure troubled grow?

Ah no! into the fields of space,
Away shalt thou escape with me;
And Providence will grant thee grace
Of all the days that were to be.

Let no one in thy dwelling cower
In sombre vestments draped and vailed;
But let them welcome thy last hour,
As thy first moments once they hailed.

Without a cloud be there each brow;
There let the grave no shadow cast;
When one is pure as thou art now,
The fairest day is still the last."

—*Atlantic for September.*

THE GHOST AT LABURNUM VILLA.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Paul Withers is constitutionally nervous. Mrs. Withers says so; and as a man's wife ought to know something about his weak points, the fact may be considered indisputable. Not that WITHERS himself seeks to conceal or deny this peculiarity; on the contrary, he makes rather a parade of it; just as some people do with their cynicism, their bad temper, or any other feature which they think gives them distinctiveness of character. Withers, being an author, is in the habit of declaring that he considers his nervousness an advantage; but when he tries to define this position, he gets too misty to follow very closely. Mrs. WITHERS, it need scarcely be said, takes the opposite view, and invariably clinches the discussion by declaring, that if PAUL hadn't been so absurdly nervous he would never have seen the ghost at Laburnum Villa. As Paul believes devoutly in the one spectral experience of his life, he does not find the illustration convincing; but out of respect for his wife's strength of skepticism, changes the subject.

Was there a ghost at Laburnum Villa, or was it merely a creation of Withers' over-excited brain? Our readers shall judge for themselves.

The "neat detached villa-residence" in question was situated in a semi-rural suburb of London. The agent's advertisement, just quoted, further described it as being "elegantly furnished," and "within five minutes of a railway station." If anything more antagonistic to the supernatural than this can be imagined, we shall be glad to hear of it. The advertisement attracted the attention of Mrs. Withers while seated at breakfast with her family in a remote Welsh watering-place; and in the evening of the same day, just as the heavy twilight of a dull September was changing into night, Withers stood at the gate of Laburnum Villa with a small traveling-bag in his hand, and the key of that residence in his pocket.

It had been a miserable day. In the first place, his breakfast had been spoiled by the "impetuosity" of Mrs. Withers. That worthy lady had been for some time bringing a legitimate pressure to bear to secure a month or two's stay in London. When she saw the advertisement, she became immediately and completely possessed by the idea that the neighborhood in question combined every advantage attainable in this necessarily imperfect state of existence. To resolve and act being with her one and the same impulse, she began at once to pack Withers' traveling-bag in spite of his almost pathetic remonstrances. Finding pathos of no use he tried argument, and from that drifted into what he called "firmness" and Mrs. Withers "stupidity." At this point, when there was just ten minutes to catch the mail-train from Holyhead, Mrs. Withers asked in a tone of assumed calmness, if he intended to go to London in his slippers. His only reply was to put on his boots with a gloomy frown, snatch up his bag, and depart without even a "good-morning." That circumstance, however, did not in the least affect the appetite with which Mrs. WITHERS continued her interrupted breakfast. Withers meantime speeding Londonwards, and suffering as only nervous men can suffer from the irritating strain of an express journey, was brooding over a terrible scheme of vengeance. He would take the house—O yes, he would take it at any risk; if it was steaming with damp, infested with the most formidable rats, overrun with specimens of natural history, with a leaky cistern and defective drains, broken-windowed, dilapidated, ay, even roofless! "His great revenge had stomach for them all!" But he never for a moment contemplated the possibility of its being "haunted."

Arrived in London, shattered in body and mind, but with his gloomy purpose strong upon him, he enlisted the obstructiveness of a maddening cabman to place as many difficulties as possible in the way of his finding the house-agent. After this slave of the rank had shut him in a rickety and strong-smelling box on wheels, he displayed an amount of obtuseness about the required address that nearly made Withers jump through the window with rage. Then, when he had acquired some dim notion of where his fare wanted to go, he proceeded with great deliberation in an entirely wrong direction. After two or three false starts of this sort, and the consequent dissipation of a good deal of valuable time, the right office was found at last; and the agent himself discovered in the act of closing his labors for the day, in order to retire to the "bosom of his family." This is never a good time to meet a man who hates doing things in a hurry. Therefore Withers had expended some energy against the impassible composure of Mr. Leese in vain, until he happened to mention the name of the house he wished to occupy. The words "Laburnum Villa" seemed to act ikel a spell; and in ten minutes more Withers found himself in possession of the key of that "neat detached villa residence." Confiding himself once more to the care of cabby, he soon forgot the temporary gleam of elation produced by this small success in gloomy reflections on the probability of his being obliged to spend the night wandering aimlessly about the suburbs in that strong-smelling cab. Then he remembered a newspaper controversy about conveying hospital patients in public vehicles. Unpleasant impressions began to crowd upon him, and he was on the point of stopping the cab and jumping out, when it was pulled up with a violent jerk, and he was informed that he was "there."

When he found himself alone in a front garden of tolerable size, he began to find the situation singular. Then a lurking suspicion that it might prove disagreeable obtruded itself. He glanced up at the front of the house, which was of the usual commonplace bow-windowed pattern, and was struck by the fact that there was no appearance of occupation. To resolve this doubt at once, he knocked at the door. The sound seemed to raise a dozen melancholy echoes in the neighborhood; but after these had died away in a low-spirited style, there was no response from the interior of Laburnum Villa. At this point a servant, in full evening dress of light cotton print, fluttered across from one of the nearest villas for the purpose of informing him that, "Please, Sir, no one lives in that 'ouse."

"No one! Is it left to take care of itself?"

"O no, Sir. There's a person—leastways an old woman—comes in the daytime, but she don't live there regular. No one has lived there regular since Miss Steel died."

After imparting these agreeable facts, the servant fluttered genteely away again, leaving Withers standing on the door-step with an awkward consciousness that, from the drawing-room window of the nearest villa, eyes were bent upon him through the laths of the venetians. It would be absurd to retreat. He took the key from his pocket and entered.

Falling over a pail, happily empty, which had been carelessly left in the little hall, did not tend to put him in a good temper, or to decrease the nervousness that had been growing upon him all day. He sat down on the pail, rubbed his shins, and tried to realise the situation. Alone in a strange house, with nothing to eat, and with that faint sickness upon him which comes of the fatigue and semi-starvation of express traveling. Obviously the thing to do was to look for the kitchen. There might be something to eat; at any rate the chance was worth trying. Fortunately the kitchen was not far off, on the ground-floor, and he groped his way there without much difficulty. Here he was rejoiced by discovering the remains of a good fire, and received a momentary shock from a woman's dress, which was hanging from a hook in a way suggestive, in the dim light from the grate, of the person—"leastways the old woman"—having made a violent end of herself. A box of matches was the next fortunate discovery made by Withers, who began to feel himself a sort of Crusoe; but after burning two or three in a vain attempt to light the gas, he was forced to the unpleasant conclusion that it was either turned off at the metre, or "cut off" by the Gas Company. Deferring further experiments in this direction for the present, he began, with the aid of a candle, to search for provisions. The prosecution of this laudable object naturally took him into the pantry. He was standing here, holding the candle above his head, and peering anxiously about the shelves, when he heard close to him, as it seemed, the shrill treble shout in which boyhood proclaims its eternal war with mankind. "Yah! yah! the post!" the cry sounded like. What did they mean by "post?" Withers opened the window a little way and listened more intently. The juvenile destroyers of peace were some distance across the field by this time, so he couldn't be sure whether his ears deceived him or not; but he certainly thought he heard "Yah! yah! the ghost!" It was very very absurd, of course; but still, Withers felt "queer" as he closed the window again and continued his search. He was rewarded by a magnificent "find"—a half-consumed meat-pie in prime condition, doubtless the personal property of the "person" before mentioned. It was evident that she, at least, was no ghost, which was so far satisfactory. With the help of the brandy in his traveling-flask, Withers made a hearty supper off the meat-pie; and, strange to say, never bestowed a thought on the probability of its "disagreeing" with him—a subject upon which, on ordinary occasions, he was wont to be discreetly but pathetically eloquent.

"Now for the metre," thought Withers, after finishing supper by the light of his solitary candle. He had always entertained rather a high opinion of himself, had Withers, in a modest self-contained way; but now, under the combined influence of meat-pie, brandy, and a pipe of cavendish, he began to think he had done himself scanty justice. "Strange," he mused over his pipe, "how a novel situation, strange conditions, bring out what is self-reliant in a man. How soon a fellow with any stuff in him grasps and subdues unfamiliar surroundings! The curled and scented military darling of drawing-rooms becomes a hero in war and a Spartan in the camp. The refined son of metropolitan civilization, the polished cynic of club smoking-rooms, goes to the diggings, and straightway becomes 'hail fellow well met' with navvies, and a thoroughgoing advocate of Lynch law." And then Withers began to think pleasantly of his own fertility of resource, though he had, after all, only gone into an unoccupied house, and consumed another person's provisions. Rousing himself from such meditations with a gentle melancholy upon him, as became a person never destined to be thoroughly appreciated, he went to look for the metre. He found the place where the metre *had* been, but that was all. This being an emergency to which his resources were by no means equal, he began to doubt the absolute sufficiency of self-reliance under all circumstances. At any rate, no tolerably efficient substitute for the missing metre suggested itself to him, so he determined to distinguish himself in another unfamiliar direction. Returning up-stairs, he occupied an hour or so very pleasantly, blacking his face and hands to an impossible extent, in the attempt to light a fire in the dining-room. He had chosen the dining-room to pass the night in in preference to running the risk of damp beds, because it was compact, not to say diminutive, in its proportions, and therefore more easily warmed and lighted by a fire and a couple of candles. Here, then, after the completion of his arrangements, he will be left to continue the story in his own words.

I do not know what the general experience in such cases may be, but I never can feel on thoroughly good terms with other people's furniture; there is a sense of antagonism which I find it impossible to subdue. Even while lounging in the very comfortable easy-chair in the dining-room of Laburnum Villa, I felt as strongly as possible that I was being seated under protest. The companion easy-chair balancing mine on the opposite side of the fire-place, had, to my sensitive mind, a distinctly disparaging expression in its arms, and a shrug, as of contempt, in its well-stuffed back. A fiercely-gilt warrior, who was careering at a terrible rate on the top a clock (run down and silent) decorating the mantel-piece, seemed to point his weapon at me in an openly threatening manner, and challenge me to mortal combat. Even the engravings on the walls rejected me as an alien. "Shakespeare and his Contemporaries" were evidently engaged in discussing me in an unfavorable spirit; and FRITH'S "Merrymakers" ignored me so completely that I ought to have sunk terribly in my own esteem. There was a portrait in oil, too, of a gentleman, which it was impossible to escape, because it hung opposite the chimney-glass; so that whenever I raised my head, I caught it apparently looking at me over the mantel-piece with an unmistakable expression of indignant surprise. I could almost hear it saying in an injured tone, "What the deuce is that fellow doing in my dining-room?"

This state of feeling was becoming intensified to a most disagreeable pitch, when a framed photograph "caught my eye"—if I may be permitted to use the phrase—and gave a new turn to my thoughts. It was a full-length of a young lady with one of the most singular faces I ever saw in my life; not a pleasant face by any means, but full of decided character, though the mouth and chin were weak without being feminine. I thought, with something like a shudder of repugnance, that Elsie Venner—that curious creature with the reptile taint in her blood—must have looked like this girl, who seemed to have nothing of girlhood about her but its physical weakness. The small colorless face, with its retreating chin, unsmiling mouth, and slightly prominent nose. The sloping, narrow forehead and brilliant black eyes, had such a repellant, unsympathetic character, that it created the most disagreeable impressions. I returned to my seat, from which I had risen to examine the portrait; but I found it impossible to shake off the feeling it had produced. It was as repugnant to me as if it had been some noxious thing endowed with a sluggish vitality which found expression in the glittering eyes alone: they seemed to hold me with a triumphant consciousness of their power, though they were looking in another direction, out of the picture, but not at the spectator. I got up under an uncontrollable impulse, and turned the face to the wall. In doing so I discovered that on the back of the frame there was pasted one of those "funeral cards" which some people are in the habit of sending to their friends on the occasion of a death in the family. That there might be no mistake as to the identity of the "Laura Steel" here mentioned, a miniature photograph was affixed at the top of the card. So Laura Steel was the name of the unprepossessing young lady, and she was dead. All the nameless fascination went out of those singular orbs at the thought, and I felt something like remorse for my fancies about her.

I ought to have begun to feel fatigued by this time; but though I lay back as comfortably as possible in the easy-chair, put my feet on the fender, and stand at the fire, no drooping of the eyelids hinted at an approaching doze. It was no use trying to persuade myself that I wanted to take "forty winks." The fact was not to be disguised that I was most distressingly wakeful, restless and listening; distinctly listening, for I caught myself in the act. It was very plain that nature was revenging itself for my ill-spent day in the abnormal activity of my nervous system. I got up, and going to a book-case in a recess, took down a volume at random. It proved to be a collection of German plays of the sanguinary school: LESSING'S "Emilia Galotti," SCHILLER'S "Robbers," and others of the same type. This proved a fortunate speculation; and I soon found myself going through the most harrowing and bloodthirsty scenes with that luxurious sense of suspended attention which is the first phase of an inevitable doze. Emilia was about to stab herself, and I was just nodding my admiration of her courage and virtue, when suddenly I started up broad awake, and let the book fall. I glanced almost involuntarily at the photograph, and saw, or fancied I saw, in the averted glittering eyes the same indefinable expression revived that had struck me so unpleasantly at first. What was it that had startled me? I did not know. Still less could I explain the intensity of a new sensation, possessing me completely, which seemed to hold all my being in the one act of listening.

A house does not need to be old and dilapidated in order to supply plenty of mysterious noises; indeed, new houses are more prolific in this respect than old ones. I heard any quantity of the usual creaking, straining and flapping in Laburnum Villa, but nothing to which I felt inclined to give any special significance. After a few minutes, therefore, the acute tension of my nerves began to relax, and I turned once more to my book. Here I met with a disappointment; for I soon became sensible that the horrors of the German dramatist had lost their soporific effect, and, inexplicable enough, were acting as an irritant. I was reading with sharpened senses, and realizing what I read. It was another disagreeable surprise to find that the late Miss Steel—or, at least, my idea of her—was getting involved in the scenes, identifying herself with the sanguinary interest as a pervading evil influence. The criminal personages seem to gleam at me from the page with the snake-like brilliancy of her eyes, and the malignant bitterness of the wicked speeches to come from the same lax unsmiling lips. I threw down the book impatiently, and began to trim the candles; but though I smiled while doing so at the idea of being reduced to candles in this age of gas, I could not help noticing that my hands trembled violently. I was so awkward about my work that I nearly extinguished the light. I poked the fire into a blaze, and set myself resolutely to think.

Some considerable time passed in a vain attempt to resume the mastery of myself; but I gave up the struggle at last, and resigned myself passively to wait and listen. I was sensible of no alarm, or even anxiety; I was simply held down, physically and mentally, and kept quiet. An imperious expectation of something, I did not know what, absorbed every sense and faculty of my being. How long I half sat, half lay thus, I do not know. Nature seemed to stand still. There was no time, and everything came to a breathless pause.

Then over this dead peace there came stealing a subtle infection of terror. The air was charged with it as with a plague. This horror gathered and thickened, like the darkness before a storm, until it became a palpable oppression. My body was paralysed; only my soul struggled feebly against the threatenings of madness or death.

It came at last. With my quickened senses, I could hear the stir in the air that heralded its approach, as if the atmosphere of Nature recoiled from the awful thing. It was in the room, and I recognized the figure at once, though the face was turned from me; the girl of the portrait with the snake-like eyes. I felt that if those eyes met mine, I should go mad; and yet I was powerless to look away, or move, or cry out. My heart stood still, and life was slipping away from my paralyzed grasp. It was kneeling before the drawers in the lower part of the bookcase, and appeared to be searching anxiously in one of them. Suddenly it recoiled, and threw its arms wildly above its head. It arose swiftly, and in the instant it stood erect was confronted by another figure, that of an old man. It seemed to read a sentence of condemnation in the face of this second comer, for it sank into a kneeling position, and clasped the other despairingly by the knees. There were savagely-rapid blows rained upon the face of the petitioner, upturned in an agony of entreaty, and a furious thrusting away. With a long wailing scream, it rolled wreathing almost at my feet, and the awful eyes glared full into mine. Merciful oblivion came upon me, and I fell into a death-like unconsciousness.

When I revived, it was to find myself in a state of physical prostration as great as if I had just been recovering from a severe illness. The nervous restlessness from which I had suffered in the early part of the night had completely disappeared. It seemed that I had exhausted my powers of endurance, and my capacity for receiving violent mental impressions. I could only lie still and try, in a feeble, groping way, to renew my hold upon the familiar, every-day life which had become so distant and indistinct. I endeavored to remember the incidents that had preceded my arrival at the villa; but I could only do so in a confused, wandering style, without sequence or coherency. Mr. Leese, the house-agent, got mixed up with the cabman, and both receded into some indefinite past, the duration of which it was impossible to calculate. And all the time I was thus trying to rearrange the history of the day I was sensible of a shadowy horror in the background of my thoughts, which I knew, evade it as I might, I should be obliged to face by-and-by. That dreadful remembrance, I was conscious, would force itself upon me with returning physical strength, without any effort of mine to rouse it. Let it sleep now, like a coiled serpent; there were hours enough of depression in store in the future to be darkened by its malignant influence. Should I ever forget it? I could not help asking myself, even in my almost imbecile state of prostration. Would it be always, as it was now, a lurking horror, crouching for a spring when its victim was most helpless?

I must have sat for a long time in this state of mental suspension; for when I gained energy enough to take active note of external things, I found the candles burnt out, and the fire a black mass, with some faint red sparks here and there. My first act of vitality was to seize the brandy-bottle, and take a draught of raw spirit such as would have completely stupefied me under ordinary circumstances. As it was, it produced such an immediate effect, in my weak state, that I could just stagger to the sofa, where I fell into a heavy and dreamless sleep.

It was broad daylight when I wakened again, and found a singular-looking old woman standing by the side of my improvised couch. We stared at each other, with much bewilderment on my side, and apparently much solemn relish on hers, for several minutes. She was the first to break the awkward silence, by remarking in a husky tone, "Lor' a mussy!" Then I sat up, and became aware that I had a very active collection of steam-hammers at work in my head. This indisposed me for conversation, especially with an old woman who seemed to breathe gin, and I lay down again. She wheezed interrogatively, and did not appear to have any intention of going away. I turned toward her, and she repeated the exclamation or observation before quoted, "What do you want?" I asked, at last, feeling under an obligation to say something. This simple question confused her so much, that she could only wheeze louder than ever, and rub her hands aimlessly with a very dirty duster. "I suppose you are the person who takes care of the house?" I added, with the benevolent design of assisting her comprehension. "Yes, Sir; Mrs. Panting, Sir, as Mr. Leese allus 'as engaged, me bein', as 'e says, trustworthy, with the 'ighest of characters, as was wrote out most beautiful by Mr. Leese's young man; an' I 'ope, Sir, if you've took the 'ouse, as your good lady'll keep me on, Sir, bein' easy satisfied, with a pore appetite, through bein' a widow, Sir, with a small fambly, as allus did the charin' and washin' for pore Mr. Steel, and giv' the 'ighest satisfaction.' I had collapsed at first, under this sudden shower-bath of information; but the name of Steel, roused me, and I determined to extract what information Mrs. Panting possessed about the family. She possessed a great deal, as it proved, and no doubt invented whatever was necessary to fill up the gaps in her knowledge; but in its broad outlines the story was probable enough.

Miss Steel's was one of those histories, commonplace in appearance to the outside spectator, the external features of which may be summed up in a few lines, while an internal analysis would fill volumes. Mrs. Panting's amplified, decorated, and very discursive history may be told in a few words. Laura Steel had conceived a violent and unreasoning passion for a man who was utterly and hopelessly unworthy of the slightest public notice from any woman who valued her reputation. There had been a clandestine correspondence, and a regular series of stolen meetings, before her father discovered the state of affairs. Then came a sickening struggle for supremacy between the father and daughter; she bold, defiant, and reckless; he mad with passionate rage and the bare possibility of social disgrace. There was a short and deceitful truce, but it was only the sullen calm that precedes the fury of the storm. It came to a sudden end one day, for he had been searching among her papers during her absence, and found a certificate of marriage dated about seven months before. There was a terrible scene when she returned home at night; a scene which even imaginative Mrs. Panting trembled at the mere recollection of. He cast his daughter off with such frightful imprecations as raving demons might have uttered, and swore a horrible oath of hatred even beyond the grave. A few days after, she died in giving birth to a still-born child. The terrible passion of the old man was too much for his enfeebled frame, and he too succumbed soon after to an attack of paralysis, which, though it deprived him of speech, could not quench the hatred that burned in his eyes to the last.

When Mrs. Panting had finished her story, she exhibited as corroborative evidence a manuscript volume, much burned on the outside, which she had picked up from under the grate the morning after the tragedy. As she could not read, however, she had no idea how irresistible that corroboration was. It was Miss Steel's diary, or at any rate all that was left of it. A more appalling production, for a woman's hand, I never met before, and devoutly hope never to meet again.

How is it that the worst women, if they have the power of expression, are always the most eager to make a morbid analysis of their wickedness on paper? Let philosophers answer if they can. Miss Steel's diary was not one of incident; about her personal surroundings she wrote little beyond the facts that her mother had died while she was an infant, and that she had never loved her father. The "sentiment," as she considered it, of filial affection was the subject of her most caustic sarcasms. Her father, on the other hand, had reciprocated her indifference most thoroughly, and thus she had grown in a state of complete isolation. An intelligence so acute and observant that it only wanted a touch of human sympathy to produce the fruits of genius, had been perverted by indiscriminate and unwholesome reading into a field for the growth of the wildest and most unhealthy fancies. No question was too high, or too low, or too sacred for the effrontery of her amazing speculations. Themes that mankind have been accustomed to approach with reverent awe were treated with revolting flippancy, as almost unworthy of serious thought. But it was when she had passed under the dominion of a new passion that all the distorted strength of her character was put forth. It was simply raving, with few intervals of lucidity; and I was compelled to give up the task of reading it from sheer inability to bear the painful feeling of mental irritation it produced. I need only add, that I felt it a duty to superintend carefully the process of reducing it by fire to a harmless pile of feathery ashes.

Human nature, even nervous human nature, will bear a great deal, we know, and I must have got over the effects of my night's experience to some extent, when I could feel a sort of grim satisfaction in dispatching the following telegram to Mrs. Withers at Llanfairfechan; "Don't come. Laburnum Villa wont do."—*Belgravia.*

PLEASURE AND PROFIT OF AMATEUR GARDENING.—I would recommend every man in the autumn of his life, to take to gardening, if he has not already experienced its pleasures. Of all occupations in the world it is the one which best combines repose and activity. It is rest-in-work or work-in-rest. It is not idleness; it is not stagnation—and yet it is perfect quietude. Like all things mortal, it has its failures and its disappointments, and there are some things hard to understand. But it is never without its rewards. And, perhaps, if there were nothing but successful cultivation, the aggregate enjoyment would be less. It is better for the occasional shadows that come over the scene. The discipline, too, is most salutary. It tries one's patience and it tries one's faith. The perpetual warfare, that seems ever to be going on between the animal and the vegetable world, is something strange and perplexing. It is hard to understand why the beautiful tender blossoms and the delicate fresh leaflets of my rose-trees should be covered with green flies and destroyed as soon as they are born. And even in the worst of seasons there is far more to reward and encourage than to dishearten and to disappoint. There is no day of the year without something to afford tranquil pleasure to the cultivator of flowers, something on which the mind may rest (using the word in its double sense) with profit and delight. If there is no new surprise, no fresh discovery for you, there is always something to be done. "The garden is a constant source of amusement to us both," wrote Dr. ARNOLD in one of his delightful letters—he was writing of himself and wife; there are always some little alterations to be made, some few spots where an additional shrub or two would be ornamental, something coming into blossom; so that I can always delight to go round and see how things are going on." In the Spring and Summer there is some pleasure-giving change visible every morning, something to fulfill and something to excite expectation. And even in the Winter flower-culture has its delights. If you have a green-house or conservatory, no matter how small, you have an in-doors garden in which you may watch the same changes and enjoy the same delights. And if you have not, you may still do something to preserve your nurslings during the rigors of the hybernal season. Indeed, there are few states of life in which floriculture is not an available enjoyment.

I am disposed to think that to men of low estate it yields greater joys than to those who hail from high places. I have got a little garden, about the size of a rich man's dining-table. I am as fond of it, and, when the roses are in bloom, as proud of it, too, as the Duke can be of his world-renowned Chatsworth. I do not suppose that if I could bring as many acres as I please under floral cultivation, and have as many gardeners as I chose to hire, I should derive from them all a tenth part of the enjoyment that is now vouchsafed to me by my little strip of suburban soil. Indeed, in that ducal case, I should not be suffered to garden; I must be gardened for; they would be the gardener's roses, not mine; I should have merely the privilege of looking at them. And it is essential to any real enjoyment of a garden that you should be an autocrat in it, that you should do much of the work yourself, and have a particular knowledge of each individual flower. But there are lowlier gardeners even than I. There are gardeners limited to the capacity of a window-sill. I honor those window-gardeners, especially those who dwell in towns; in narrow streets or murky alleys; and whose homes are made beautiful by the smiles of the flowers in their windows; gardeners such as I have spoken of above, as seen from my windows in Lincoln's Inn, carrying their gardens in their hands, beautiful off-shoots of the great garden which ever flourishes between Long Acre and the Strand. And even of this window-gardening there are many degrees; descending even down to one delicate plant, reared, perhaps, from a slip beneficently given by a neighbor, in a fragment of a broken water-jug. There seems to be something of the old Paradisiacal beatitude in these modest cultivations. I saw yesterday, as I journeyed homeward bound, after my day's work, to the station, whence I take train to my suburb, a woman at a second-floor window in Westminster (it is a house ancient and decrepit, doubtless doomed to speedy depletion) amid a perfect Eden of many-colored and many-shaped flowers and creepers, picking off the dead leaves here and there. Neither youth nor beauty physically belonged to her; but the picture was not without a suggestiveness of youth and beauty; for the love of flowers keeps the heart young, and the greater the difficulty of indulging that love the greater the moral beauty of success in the cultivation of a purifying taste. I could readily associate with it the idea of a background, behind that festooned window, in which, notwithstanding all the ordinary troubles and disturbances of metropolitan work, there is, at appointed times, a fine air of repose—a soothing benignity of Rest.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

REMINISCENCES OF TEMPLE BAR.—But before we enter the ancient abode of the Knights Templar, let us consider for a moment the past history of the gateway that bears their name—Temple Bar. Built in the year 1670 by Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, in the place of a wooden structure that formerly stood here, it possesses reminiscences worthy of recollection, although comparatively of recent date. Here, on those rare occasions when royalty visits the city, the gates are closed in order that a curious and old custom may be performed with becoming dignity. The royal procession having arrived at the gate, the entrance to the civic domain, the herald sounds a trumpet and knocks thrice upon the closed doors, which are immediately thrown open, and the Lord Mayor, for the time being, makes over his sword of State to the royal sovereign, who is graciously pleased to return it. Such is the custom even to the present day, and such it has been for many centuries. When the Spanish Armada was driven from our shores, and good Queen BESS proceeded to St. Paul's to give thanks for so great a deliverence, the same ceremony was enacted. And CROMWELL, some years later, when he and his Parliament dined in the city in state, allowed the old custom to be carried out, with this difference—the sword was delivered up to the speaker instead of to the King. Queen ANNE, after MARLBOROUGH had humbled France at Oudenarde, Blenheim, Malplaquet, and Ramillies, went through the same ceremony, when she too went to return thanks at St. Paul's. In the dirt begrimmed niches, two on either side of the archway, are statues representing Queen ELIZABETH, JAMES I., CHARLES I., and CHARLES II. And on the gate above, in more recent times, were put up ornaments of another description. Here, for the edification of His Majesty's liege subjects, the mangled remains of THOMAS ARMSTRONG, one of the Rye-house-plot conspirators, were displayed. And here, too, might be seen, a little latter, dangling in the wind, the quarters of Sir JOHN FRIEND and Sir WILLIAM PERKINS, who attempted the life of WILLIAM III. The last momentoes of this kind appeared in the year 1745, when the heads of several of the unfortunate followers of the so-called Pretender were placed upon the Bar, a grim and unedifying spectacle one would fancy for business-men. But people in those days thought otherwise; for WALPOLE, in a letter to MONTAGUE, says, "I have been this morning to the Tower and passed under the new heads at Temple Bar, where people make a trade of letting spying-glasses at a half-penny a look." It was here too that old JOHNSON, a true Jacobite at heart, stood with GOLDSMITH, and, pointing to the heads that still disfigured the gateway, exclaimed with some hidden humor, "*Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis!*"—*Belgravia.*

DIANA VERNON.

The name of Diana Vernon has now become the synonym forever of a beautiful and masculine-tempered girl, who loves field sports, sets etiquette at defiance, and consults only her own inclinations. Now there is one remark which it is necessary to make upon the threshold, even taking this lowest estimate of Die Vernon's character, we must remember with what other qualities Sir WALTER SCOTT thought proper to ballast it. She was a girl of very powerful mind and unusual literary accomplishments; and we should say to any young lady who sought to justify her own eccentricities by the example of this popular heroine, before you imitate her manners be sure that you possess her brains. But in the second place, and what is more important, we must consider the extreme youth of this girl when she is introduced to us as the Queen of that Sylvan Court, in whose rough pastimes she mingles with the grace of a Dryad. She was but eighteen years of age. But a short time back she was a child, and to many girls of fourteen or fifteen field sports, if offered to their choice, come just as naturally as to boys. She was but just emerging from this period of life when Osbaldistone met her; when out-of-door life and violent exercise is enjoyed with all the freshness and simplicity of a nature yet innocent of passion, and scarcely conscious of the difference of sex * * * * In summing up the character of Die Vernon as the pretty huntress, we must remember, thirdly, that with all her stable accomplishments she is always a perfect lady. Indeed, her sporting exploits, as far as they were not the mere exuberance of childish high spirits, were merely part of that education which circumstances seemed to have made appropriate to her, and to which Greek and Latin, science and history, were the natural correlatives. Thus, it is that in none of her sayings and doings does she ever remind one of the sporting "girl of the period." There is nothing about her corresponding to the modern idea of "fastness;" nor would there have been had she lived at the present time, or lived in great cities. In what we call "fast" young ladies, there is always an element of unreality. They are fast, less because they like it themselves than because they think other people do. Now, Diana Vernon was essentially a genuine girl. Fast or slow, original or conventional, virtuous or vicious, she would always have been her own self, and would never have jeopardized her self-respect for the sake of being called "jolly."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

ENFORCED PAUSES IN LIFE.—I often feel an extreme amount of thankfulness for the occurrence and recurrence of these enforced pauses. They may last for only five minutes, or they may last for an hour, a day, a week, a month. It is impossible to calculate the good that they do. In the midst of a hard bout of writing-work, just as I am, perhaps, getting into a state of congestion, I miss a certain paper, or I cannot find a certain book. I am compelled to rise from my chair, to change my position, to go into another room, to spend a quarter of an hour, perhaps, in an active search, which may, after all, be unsuccessful. But the labor has not been labor lost; I am all the better for it; there has been some rest of the brain. Then, again, there is a stoppage on my line of railway; I am detained for an hour on my way to business. I spend the time between looking out of window and reading the advertisements in my newspaper; I take in a succession of entirely new ideas, not one of which may be of much value; but I have rested for a while; perhaps I have slept a little in the course of my detention. I have been ordered to halt and to stand at ease; I have been compelled to rest, whether I would or not; and however much I have chafed at the commencement, I have always acknowledged, at last, that the hour has been well spent. For rest is a thing to be done, as well as work; and if we are disinclined to do it, we should be thankful that the "Providence that shapes our ends" sometimes compels us thereto, in spite of ourselves. But for these occasional compulsions, I might, long ere this, have been in a church-yard or mad-house. At least, I am convinced—and the conviction brings a strong feeling of gratitude in its train—that if I had always had my own way, I should not now be writing this essay, enjoying the soft Summer air and the sweet odor of the roses in my garden. What we are wont to call mischances are commonly blessings in disguise.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A FLY-CATCHING PLANT.—A very curious fly-catching plant flowered in my garden this Summer, and a most curious inflorescence it is. The Corsican arum, *Arum crinitum* or *muscivorum*, called by French gardeners *Gouet chevela* and *Attrape-mouche* (please not confound this either with the Dragon or the Italian arums, *A. Dracunculus* and *Italicum*,) produces a flower like the common arum of the hedges, only much larger, and with the upper part bent downward, as if it were an accidental distortion. Both the central spadix and the spathe are thickly covered with dull purple bristles (whence its names *crinitum* and *chevelu*.) The spathe contracts toward the base, like an hour-glass, and there issues from it a faint cadaverous smell. This attracts blow-flies, blue and green. They come accordingly, not in swarms, but one by one, leisurely and taking it easy; and there are no outward and visible signs of their being caught. You skeptically ask yourself why the plant is named *muscivorum* or *attrape-mouche*. By-and-by, perhaps, when the spathe is shriveled, you tear it open to see whether you have any chance of obtaining seed, and the secret is revealed. At the bottom you find dead flies by scores, beguiled into a sort of vegetable Black Hole of Calcutta. Like the animals that entered the lion's den, all their footsteps pointed inward; none came out; the bristles prevented them.—*London Society.*

THE ROSES.—The Feast of Roses in Cashmere (as all readers of *Lalla Rookh* remember) was sacred to love and revelry during the period of the flowers' bloom, when their fragrance, and the soft fall of distant fountains, and the bulbul's gush of song, called forth the tenderest feelings of the heart. Indeed, the Orientals associate the bulbul with the rose as naturally as we connect the robin with Christmas holly. "You may place a hundred handfuls of fragrant herbs and flowers before the nightingale," says JAMI, "yet he wishes not in his constant heart for more than the sweet breath of his beloved rose." In Phrygia, from the earliest days of the worship of Cybele, her devotees strewed roses before her triumphal procession through the land each Summer, emblematic of that season's gifts; while at Rome, with a curious anticipation of our neighbors' offerings at Père la Chaise, the Feast of Roses was celebrated by laying roses on the graves of relatives. They were associated also with revelry, and the votaries of luxury had cushions stuffed with roses, and were them in chaplets as the Epicurean poet so deliciously indicates, in his Watteau-like picture of Pyrrha wooed "'mongst many a rose."

Numerous as their own tints are the uses of the rose in proverbial and symbolical language. "No rose without a thorn" commends itself to us at once as a genuine home-born adage, redolent of dewy country lanes. It was the flower of Venus; hence sprung various poetic myths among the ancients, which have passed into common use with us, as, that kisses ought to be given under the rose, that Cupid presented a rose to the god of Silence, and so on. These legends are somewhat differently worded among the Teutonic races. With the ancient Germans, it is said that roses were carved on the ceilings of their banqueting halls, as a hint that silence was to be observed in the outer world respecting the frank utterances engendered by wine and feasting. How many of our modern decorators adopt the graceful emblem without an idea of its signification! SHAKESPEARE, whom nothing escaped, has not forgotten to use the rose. Suffice it to mention the celebrated scene in the Temple Gardens, or the delicate shades of thought conveyed in his expression—

"Taking off the rose
From the fair forehead of an innocent love."

—*Cassell's Magazine.*

OLD JAPAN.—What pleasanter lounge in which to while away a hot day could a man wish for, than the shade of the trees borne by the hill on which stands the temple of Fudô Sama? Two jets of pure water springing from the rock are voided by spouts carved in the shape of dragons into a stone basin inclosed by rails, within which it is written that "no woman may enter." If you are in luck you may cool yourself by watching some devotee naked save his loincloth performing the ceremony, called Sugiyô; that is to say, praying under the waterfall, that his soul may be purified through his body. In Winter it requires no small pluck to go through this penance, yet I have seen a penitent submit to it for more than a quarter of an hour on a bitterly cold day in January. In Summer, on the other hand, the religious exercise called Hiyakudo, or "the hundred times," which may also be seen here to advantage, is no small trial of patience. It consists in walking backward and forward a hundred times between two points within the sacred precincts, repeating a prayer each time. The count is kept either upon the fingers or by depositing a length of twisted straw each time that the goal is reached; at this temple the place allotted for the ceremony is between a grotesque bronze figure of Tengu Sama ("the Dog of Heaven,") the terror of children, a most hideous monster with a gigantic nose, which it is beneficial to rub with a finger, afterward to be applied to one's own nose, and a large brown box inscribed with the characters *Hiyaku Do* in high relief, which may generally be seen full of straw tallies. It is no sinecure to be a good Buddhist, for the gods are not lightly to be propitiated. Prayer and fasting, mortification of the flesh, abstinence from wine, from women, and from favorite dishes, are the only passports to rising in office, prosperity in trade, recovery from sickness, or a happy marriage with a beloved maiden. Nor will mere faith without works be efficient. A votive tablet of proportionate value to the favor prayed for, or a sum of money for the repairs of the shrine or temple, is necessary to win the favor of the gods. Poorer persons will cut off the queue of their hair and offer that up; and at Horinouchi, a temple in great renown some eight or nine miles from Jeddo, there is a rope about two inches and a half in diameter, and about six fathoms long, entirely made of human hair so given to the gods; it lies coiled up, dirty, moth-eaten, and uncared for; at one end of a long shed full of tablets and pictures, by the side of a rude native fire-engine. The taking of life being displeasing to Buddha, outside many of the temples old women and children earn a livelihood by selling sparrows, small eels, carp, and tortoises, which the worshiper sets free in honor of the deity, within whose territory cocks and hens and doves, tame and unharmed, perch on every jutty, frieze, buttress, and other coigne of vantage.—*Fortnightly Review.*

M. PREVOST PARADOL.—The great lesson he had to teach his country was one of the first importance and essential to her moral and political salvation. It was briefly this, that mending is better than destruction; that constitutional progress is more likely to be attained by accepting the existing structure as a basis, pulling down a little here, adding a little there, and so gradually bringing the fabric into the desired shape, than by leveling everything to the ground and continually beginning afresh with the social contract and the rights of man. He had, of course, his own personal prepossessions. He would have preferred the Orleans dynasty and a limited monarchy. He feared an unbridled Democracy, but had no prejudice against a Republic (which, indeed, I rather think he believed to be inevitable,) with certain checks; nor even to a Napoleonic empire, if only liberal and free. The key to this last phase of his career is to be found in his state of mind two or three years before. It was soon after Sadowa that I first made his acquaintance. He spoke fully and unreservedly of the situation, and did not conceal either his sympathy with M. ROUHER'S "pang" or his profound discouragement with the aspect of domestic politics. He dreaded a war with Prussia, not on its own account, or with any misgiving, either as to the success of his countrymen or the justice of their cause, but on account of its political effects in France, and the consolidation of Cæsarism with all its corruptions and degradations, which would probably follow. He was full of his great scheme of colonization. France should be able to make head against all Germany and Russia combined, if need be, not by a spasmodic effort of war, but by the permanent strength of her people, spread over the two shores of the Mediterranean. In the beginning of 1868, he wrote: "I envy your country, to be busy only with such questions as the Irish difficulties and competition of Parliamentary parties; while we are here struggling for life in the midst of foreign and internal perils. German unity abroad; universal suffrage, domination of the illiterate classes, and absolute power of a slumbering madman at home: such are the diseases of my country, by the side of which your troubles sink into insignificance." His book published about this time—part of it having appeared as articles in the *Débats*—expresses the same despondency. In a chapter which is now especially sad and touching, he describes the various futile efforts of his country to establish a firm and stable government, and compares the vain struggle to the task of Sisypnus—

"—— et semper victus tristisque recedit."

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

ABOUT TORTOISES.—Any one who has passed through the streets of London, or any of our great seaport towns, during the Spring or early Summer, cannot fail to have noticed numbers of small greenish tortoises, offered for sale by hawkers, at the modest price of about a shilling apiece. The nature and home of these animals are by no means universally known, and we think that a few words upon the subject cannot but be of interest to our readers. The common land tortoise is found in Greece, (whence its specific name,) and in all countries washed by the Mediterranean Sea. It rarely exceeds eight inches in length, and its greenish-brown shell is composed of thirteen middle pieces and twenty-five marginal ones, and is of an oval form, very convex above. The eggs, which are about the size of those of a pigeon, are eaten boiled by the inhabitants of the countries where the tortoise is indigenous. They are laid in June, in a hole scratched in a sunny spot, and are hatched by the month of September; the tortoise, even in the egg, being far from rapid in its movements. At the close of the Autumn, the tortoise buries itself under-ground, and there remains, free from the rigor of the Winter, until the genial weather of Spring tempts it to come out of its retirement. Tortoises which are kept in gardens in this country usually hibernate in the month of October and reappear in the month of April. The tortoise is not only extremely tenacious of life, but lives to a very great age. As regards the former quality, many cruel experiments have been tried, from the result of which we learn, among other things, that this animal is in no wise incommoded by the complete loss of his brain; and that even the removal of his head only puts an end to his career by depriving him of jaws to supply himself with food. His age, like that of ravens, pikes and men, is said frequently to exceed a hundred years; and the evidence seems at least as strong in his favor as in ours. When kept on a grass-plot a tortoise will graze like an ox; but his favorite food is lettuces and other juicy plants. He is a small feeder, except in the middle of Summer, his appetite declining as the season of hibernation approaches. Tortoises may be made very tame by kindness. They particularly like being scratched under the neck, and give signs of greater intelligence than would be supposed from their uninteresting exterior.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

ANCIENT BATHING-PLACES.

Our main object at present is to give a few sketches of bath life in different ages, making the actors speak as much as possible for themselves.

Baiæ and Puteoli—

"Baiæ the golden shore of pleased Venus,
Baiæ the charming gift of stately Nature"—

were in the times of the Roman Emperors by far the most important bathing-places, though others along the coast were not neglected. Besides its singularly beautiful scenery, the country about Baiæ was connected with the earliest associations of Roman history. Near it were the most ancient City of Cumæ, with its Sibyl—the Lake of Avernus, with its entrance to hell—the Phlegræn fields and the Forum Vulcani—the Elysian plains—the promontory of Misenum, with its harbor—not to mention the remarkable natural phenomena of extinct volcanoes, craters, and lakes, with hot springs, and hot vapors, and mineral waters which were in themselves so striking. The great Roman nobles, too, began to build their villas here long before the days when, for want of space, the foundations of their new buildings had to be laid in the sea. The writers of the Augustan Age, and for a century afterward, absolutely teem with notices of the delights of Baiæ, and it must be confessed that at the same time they do not spare its vices. Immoralities were practiced openly at Baiæ, which could only be indulged in at Rome in private. But, for our purpose, the account given by SENECA will answer best.

SENECA, when he paid his visit to Baiæ, lived above the great bath, and was greatly annoyed by its noisiness. He heard, early in the morning, the splashing of bathers in the water, for people bathed at all hours. He was disturbed by the excited cries of those playing at ball, and by the deep-drawn sighs of those who swung heavy leaden weights. Here one person was trying his voice at a song—there another was engaged in a loud dispute, or perhaps a cry was raised at the detection of a thief caught stealing the clothes of one of the bathers—no unusual occurrence. There were the shrill cries of the vendors of various eatables, especially of the liba or sweet cakes, which have been long popular among bathers, and a remnant of which is to be still found in some of the German baths. SENECA tells us also that it was common to see tipsy people wandering along the sea-shore—and to hear the shores of the Lucrine Lake resounding with the songs of pleasure-parties of men and women, who skimmed about in gaily painted boats of every variety of shape and color, decked out with crowns and chaplets of roses. All ancient writers describe those aquatic excursions as scenes of voluptuous pleasure; there was also abundance of gambling; and on the whole SENECA described Baiæ as a sort of vortex of luxury and a harbor of vice.

But the public baths of Rome far exceeded those of Baiæ in extent and importance. The stupendous acqueducts replenished the baths which were constructed in all parts of the city with imperial magnificence. There were the public baths of Agrippa, of Titus, and of Nero, besides numerous private ones. The baths of Caracalla, open at stated hours for the indiscriminate use of the Senators and of the people, counted about 1,600 seats of marble, and there were more than 3,000 seats in the baths of Diocletian. The walls of the lofty apartments were covered with curious mosaics, that imitated the art of the painter, in their elegance of design and variety of colors. The Egyptian syenite was beautifully incrusted with the precious green marbles of Numidia—the rooms full of statues, and of pillars supporting nothing, but placed merely for ornament. A perpetual stream of water was poured into capacious basins, through many wide mouths of lions of bright and polished silver; water issued from silver and was received on silver. "And finally," says SENECA, "such a pitch of luxury have we reached, that we are dissatisfied if we do not tread on gems in our baths;" and these luxuries—at least those of the public baths—the poorest might partake of for a small copper coin in value less than a farthing. Their use was speedily followed by their abuse. The idle and the profligate spent many hours in the hot baths, and found it necessary to relieve by draughts of wine the exhaustion which they produced.

The ancients did not resort to their baths merely for the purposes of ablution or health; they went also to meet their friends in the porches or inner rooms of the baths, to hear the last news, and to plan fresh amusements. And here, too, literary people assembled, and poets endeavored to find hearers for their latest works. In close contiguity, and often in the same building with them, were gymnasia for wrestling, for various games at ball, theatres, and arenas for the fights of gladiators and of wild beasts. It was this character of baths, as places of amusement, that led to their being placed, in common with theatres, under the ban of the early Christians, who also steadily protested against the two sexes bathing together.

In the earlier ages of Rome men and women bathed separately, and even in the times of the Emperors, the more respectable matrons would not enter a common bath, although they seem sometimes to have frequented public ones, which had probably separate rooms; but that the practice of promiscuous bathing was frequent, and that its evils were understood, is abundantly evident from the many edicts directed against it by the Emperors HADRIAN, TRAJAN, M. AURELIUS and ALEXANDER SEVERUS. HELIOGABALUS again permitted the practice, and the Emper GALLIENUS actually bathed along with women.

After the two first centuries our notices of bath life become very scanty, and the denunciations by some of the early fathers of its vicious excesses are the more interesting to us. CLEMENS of Alexandria, about the beginning of the third century, protested against the luxury and indecency of the Alexandrian ladies in their bathing; they used to eat and get drunk in their baths. They had swinging, or pensile baths, (which, though there has been a good deal of difference of opinion on the subject, seem merely to have been vapor baths suspended, *i. e*, built over flues,) and used all kinds of gold and silver bath utensils. CLEMENS declared that there were four causes for bathing—cleanliness, warmth, health, and pleasure. The last was utterly to be forbidden; women may bathe for cleanliness or for health, men for health only. To bathe for the sake of warmth he considered to be a piece of superfluity; besides the frequent use of the warm bath was weakening. But it seems clear that the denunciations of CLEMENS did not put an end to the warm baths of Alexandria: and the baths which so many an eastward-bound traveler has enjoyed on landing in that city are the direct successors of those denounced by the Fathers. That CLEMENS expressed the general Christian feeling against the monstrous abuses of bathing is further shown by decrees of one of the councils of Carthage and of Laodicea directed against them.

At a slightly later period, a curious piece of controversy between ORIGEN and CELSUS shows us that the existence of mineral waters was not forgotten. CELSUS, writing against Christianity, says that Christians believe that hot springs arise from the tears of fallen angels! To which ORIGEN replies that such a thing had never been read or even heard of in the churches of God; for that no one was so stupid as to suppose that heavenly angels shed tears like those of men. Besides, if he might reply jocularly to CELSUS, who seemed to be writing seriously, no one could say that warm springs, which are usually of sweet water, could proceed from the tears of angels, because tears are naturally salt, so that probably CELSUS must have been of opinion that the tears of angels are sweet!

About the year 390 CLAUDIAN composed an elaborate poem on the warm sulphur-springs of Abano, in the Euganean Hills. This poem was evidently before the eyes of CASSIODORUS, the Secretary of THEODORIC, who held his rule at Ravenna, about a century afterward, when he wrote ample instructions to an architect to repair thoroughly the baths which were then falling into decay, and which it is interesting to know are flourishing at the present day. CASSIODORUS has also preserved to us some other glimpses of bath life; permission is given to one of THEODORIC's warriors, VINSIVAD, to go and visit the baths of Bormio, and both bathe in them and drink the waters for his gout. This must have been about the year 535. VINSIVAD may, therefore, be considered to be the first visitor whose name is inscribed in the bath-list of Bormio. In another letter, the Gothic King ATHALARIC, grandson of THEODORIC, allows his general, PRIMISCRINIUS, to visit Baiæ, which he terms a beautiful bathing-place, working miracles, and precious for health.

The general decay of baths throughout Europe at this time has commonly been attributed to their destruction by the Christians. It should probably be more fairly assigned to the irruptions of the northern nations. There was not indeed any particular unwillingness on the part of the early Christians to adopt the sacred or medicinal fountains. Their objections, as we have already seen, were to the frightful abuses connected with the hot baths, which had already attracted the notice of pagan emperors. Wells formerly sacred to heathen deities were readily transferred to Christian saints. Springs dedicated to Jupiter, Juno, the Sun, Æsculapius, Hygieia, or Hercules, got the names of St. Mary, St. Helen, St. Giuliano, St. Winifred, St. Mungo, or St. Bridget. The heathen practice of bringing offerings to wells or to their saints, though forbidden, was kept up to a much later period, and is probably not extinct in very Catholic countries; nay, a relic of it is to be found in the annual feast of one of our English baths. Perhaps the highest expression of the feeling of the sacredness of such waters is found in the *Medicina Theologica*, the author of which says that the beneficent virtues of springs are due to the remains of the sacred impression of the spirit of the Lord which moved over the waters at the creation of the world. This, to a certain degree, explains to us the inscription on the old cross at Bath with reference to the wife of JAMES II. having become a mother, which at first sight appears almost blasphemous, and which was removed nearly a century ago: "In perpetuam Reginæ Mariæ memoriam, quam cœlo in Bathonienses Thermas irradiante, Spiritus Domini qui fertur super aquas, trium regnorum hæredis genetricem fecit," &c., &c.

We begin to obtain fuller views of bath life in the writings, chiefly of Italian physicians, from the beginning of the fourteenth century. But there appears to be no detailed description of it till 1420, or about the time of the Council of Constance, when a learned Italian writer, POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, who was secretary to Pope BONIFACE IX., and to various of his successors, gave, in a letter to his friend LEONARDUS ARETINUS, a curious account of what he saw at Baden in Argau, affording us the first picture of European bath life that has come down to us since the decay of the empire. He says, in substance, that

> "The beauty of the country, and the magnificence of the villas at Baiæ and Puteoli, caused more pleasure than the use of the baths, or the joviality of the mode of life. Baden, though offering no great natural beauty, and nothing very particular in the way of agreeable relaxation, presented such other pleasures that you might imagine that Venus with her troop had deserted Cyprus and come to live at the baths. There were two public baths, and about twenty-eight private ones, attached to the hotels. In the public bath men and women bathed together in a state of entire nudity. In the private baths the men and women used at least partial clothing, and there was a partition between the men and women's baths, with openings, however, which made it easy for them to talk to each other. People used often to bathe three or four times a day—indeed, to spend a great part of their time in the baths, to ask their friends to come and spend the day with them; they played at cards, and had their meals supplied to them on floating tables, and there was no lack of good eating and drinking. Even in the private baths friends were allowed to go about from bath to bath and visit their friends, whether male or female. Abbots, monks, brothers, priests, came with greater license than others, and you might see them bathing with the women, often having their heads crowned with chaplets, having cast away all religion. The object of all was pleasure and hilarity, and the amount of harmony in the pursuit of these objects was quite surprising."

As to the other amusements of the place, there was a meadow in the neighborhood, where the company used to assemble after dinner, and amuse themselves with dances and songs, and all kinds of games, men and women together. The ladies showed a taste for fine dresses and jewelry, such as is not surpassed by the wonderful toilets of modern Homburg and of Baden Baden.

About 150 years after POGGIO, when MONTAIGNE visited Baden in Argau, the arrangements had been greatly improved. MONTAIGNE's accounts are valuable, because he was a great traveler for those days, and took a particular interest in baths. He visited some twenty of them in France, Switzerland, and Italy, often going out of his way to see them, and never failing to make some experiment wit hthem on his own person.

> "There are," he says, "two or three public baths, open at the top, of which poor people only make use. The others, of which there are a great number, are inclosed in houses, where again they are divided off into small private baths, let out with the apartments, which each respectively adjoins. Those who have under their charge ladies who wish to bathe with privacy and delicacy will do well to bring them here, where every lady has a bath to herself, handsomely fitted up with a dressing-room, light and airy, with rich windows, painted wainscoting and ceiling, and polished floors, and provided with chairs and small tables, on which you may read or play while in the bath. The bathers can lay on or empty off the water just as they like, and there are apartments adjoining each bath with long galleries to walk in. The strolls along the river-side are very pleasant. The people of this part of the country, when they bathe, usually have themselves so unmercifully cupped and bled that I have sometimes seen the two public baths almost full of blood. The houses are very handsome, and kept up on a grand scale. In that where we lodged that have been in one day 300 mouths to provide for."

Other accounts, however, of the same date as MONTAIGNE, show that there was still much need for improvement. Dr. PANTALEONI, physician at Baden, while repudiating the over-statements of POGGIO, himself gives but an indifferent picture of the morals of the place. As in other baths there was jesting and singing of songs, often loose ones, to accompany the music that was played under the idea of counteracting the soporific influence of the hot water. The vice of hard drinking was again associated with prolonged immersion. An account of the bacchanalian orgies of breakfasts in the baths, preceded, though they were, by grace before and after, is given by him. He found it necessary to order that not more than two chopins of wine—and a chopin is nearly an English pint—should be allowed to each guest. One of the amusements of those collations consisted in electing and crowning a king of the feast. About the same period, a gentleman who had a letter of introduction to a French Countess, was received by her in the bath, where she sat, naked from the waist upward, with the exception of a simple gold necklace and a pair of bracelets. Baden has changed since these days, and is at present frequented only by those who are in search of health.

But we may now return to Italy, and take a view of the baths of Lucca. MONTAIGNE was more comfortably lodged here than he had been at any bath, not even excepting Bagnères de Bigerre.

> "The accommodation for bathing, and the lodging-houses at Baden, were, doubtless, more elegant and commodious than at the baths of Lucca, but the prospects at the latter were infinitely prettier than those at Baden. The bath stood on a level spot, and consisted of between thirty and forty houses extremely well adapted for the purpose. He chose lodgings, so that from his chamber he could catch all night the gentle murmur of the streams. His landlord, who was a Captain in the army, let him a sitting-room, three bed-chambers, a kitchen and offices for the servants, with eight beds, two of which had curtains, and agreed to supply them with clean table-napkins every day, a clean cloth every third day, cooking implements and candlesticks, for eleven crowns a fortnight. The season does not commence till June, lasting till September; by October none of the invalid visitors were left. One day after dinner MONTAIGNE gave a dance to the country girls. There was not one that did not wear white shoes, fine thread stockings and a colored silk apron. They were very fond of dancing, and cut their capers, and turned their pirouettes in excellent style. It was really a most charming, and, to a Frenchman, a most unusual spectacle, to see these country girls, so handsome and so well-dressed, dancing with as much grace and elegance as the finest ladies, only in a different fashion. On great occasions he caused notice to be given of the intended fête five or six days before in all the neighboring villages, and the evening before it took place he sent special invitations, as well to the ball as to the supper that was to follow, to all the gentlemen and ladies who were then staying at the two baths. The supper was a small affair compared with French notions of the thing. He managed to do with a joint or two of veal and a few pair of fowls."

Lucca, although it is a little warm, and shut in during the Summer season, continues to be a very pleasant Summer residence, and is by far the most lively and agreeable of the Italian baths. It has in great measure supplanted the excellent baths of San Giuliano, near Pisa, in spite of the handsome and commodious establishment of the latter place. Some of the rules in force in San Giuliano in the year 1597 were as follows: By rule 4, patients were only allowed to be bled in the bath called del Sangue; by rule 7, men must not enter the women's baths, nor the women the men's; by rule 10, such as were bathing really for their health might play among themselves for amusement all kinds of games except those with dice, as Trentuno and Chiama Re, and except dice with cards; they might have the relaxation of music and of dancing, and of similar amusements in use at baths; they were also allowed to hunt or fish.

A little before this period the baths of Pyrmont, little known previously, and buried in the north of Germany, suddenly sprung into renown. Within four weeks as many as 10,000 people are said to have flocked to them. All the neighboring villages and farm-houses were filled to overflowing. Tents had to be pitched in the woods, a regular camp was formed, and public bakeries and meat markets were opened. The water was put into casks by the tun, and carted all about the neighboring country. So remarkable did GOETHE consider these sudden pilgrimages, that he sketched the outline of a novel which was to describe them. Pyrmont grew to be one of the most fashionable spots in Europe, and although at present unfairly depreciated, it is still a bath which offers many attractions. In former days it is alleged that heiresses used to insist on having inserted in their marriage settlements that they should be allowed to pay an annual visit to Pyrmont, just as Frankfort brides insisted that they should be allowed to visit Schwalbach.—*Quarterly Review.*

TROUT AT SARATOGA.

In the September number of *Harper's Monthly*, Col. T. B. THORPE, contributes a paper entitled "A Modern Bill of Fare." The articles mentioned are made up from the official returns of the Union Hotel, Saratoga, for the Summer campaign of 1869. Alluding to the supply of trout, we have the following bit of pleasant history:

> "Extraordinary as the statement may appear, the hotel, in a 100 days, furnished its guests with 2,016 pounds of brook trout. This enormous quantity is obtained by the enterprise of a Mr. HOXIE, formerly a bank clerk in the City of New-York, who, perceiving that his health was declining under the pernicious influence of a confined city atmosphere, ten or fifteen years ago moved to a home in the Adirondack Mountains. He at first occasionally offered small quantities of trout for sale, but upon receiving the encouragement of a named and liberal price for all he could obtain, he very shrewdly organized a large and profitable business. His knowledge of the trout streams was taken advantage of to erect at proper places in the Winter time a number of commodious ice-houses. He then engaged, by liberal payment, a number of men to fish the mountain streams for trout, the product of each day being deposited at nightfall in one or more of the ice-houses. The next morning the trout are packed in ice and moss, and, in a frozen state, carried to market. Mr. HOXIE, at the proper season of the year, has a dozen men employed in this business. The price paid is sixty cents per pound. We would add, for the comfort of all true disciples of IZAAK WALTON, that the fish, which average about four ounces each, are caught with a rod and fly.
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> The arrival of the trout is a marked event among certain good people of the hotel. They are on hand in force to admire the beautiful gem-speckled creatures, to select the largest for especial commendation, and they seem never to be wearied with asking the fish-monger innumerable questions about the streams and lakes where the fish are caught. An unusual large trout will afford material for exciting conversation among these professed idlers for a whole day. There is a tradition that there was a trout brought from the Adirondacks to the hotel that weighed three pounds and a half! Honest, truth-loving gentlemen saw it, and innumerable good and true men will swear to it; but old trout fishermen still doubtingly shake their heads; and well they may, for, with much experience in such matters, a brook-trout, born of the mountain torrent, of a pound weight, is a thing to admire, for even such a one is seldom seen.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IN DECEMBER, 1870.—Astronomers in all parts of the world are now busy in making their preparations for observing the eclipse of the sun in Dec. 21-22, 1870. Although it will not be visible in the United States, it has been suggested that some of the American observers of the last eclipse be sent abroad for the purpose of taking part in the observations of the one in question, and Congress has already appropriated $29,000 to the Coast Survey for the purpose. Great praise was awarded by foreign physicists to the American astronomers for the excellence of their work, and especially for the remarkable photographic pictures that were taken, and at so many points; and it is urged that these same gentlemen, or a selection from them, would be admirably fitted for a renewed investigation of the kind, since their experience of the first phenomenon would enable them to utilize their time to better advantage during the second. According to a recent writer this eclipse will begin in the North Atlantic Ocean; the line of central and total eclipse, moving in a south-easterly direction, crosses Portugal a little to the south of Lisbon; passing over part of Spain and the Mediterranean Sea, it enters Africa near Oran, and soon afterward attains its extreme southern limit; the shadow of the moon, now moving in a north-easterly direction, leaves Africa, and, crossing the Island of Sicily, the south of Turkey, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof, disappears; the penumbra of the moon, decreasing rapidly, leaves the earth with the setting sun in Arabia. The sun will be centrally and totally eclipsed at noon in latitude 36° 38′ north, longitude 5° 1′ west, a little to the north-east of Gibraltar.—*Editor's Scientific Record, in Harper's Magazine for September.*

CHERISHED IDENTITY.—SWIFT argues in one of his sermons that men are, demonstrably, in their own judgment, not so unequally dealt with as they would at first sight imagine; for if I would not exchange my condition with another man without any exception or reservation at all, I am, on my own showing, happier than he. Now, though nothing may be more frequent than for a man to wish himself in another's condition, yet is the wish seldom without reserve; he would not be so old, or so sickly, or so vicious, or so ugly, &c. So fine old Sir THOMAS BROWNE says, that wish though we may, and do, for the "prosperous appurtenances of others," or to be another in his happy accidents, "yet so intrinsical is every man unto himself, that some doubt may be made, whether any would exchange his being, or substantially become another man." Men are not always, nor often, contented with their lot, observes one of the interlocutors in Gravenhurst, but they are always contented with themselves. They cannot wish to be another man; they may wish to add to their own possessions another's wealth or another's knowledge; but they "rest in their own individuality." SHAKESPEARE's outcast may look upon himself and curse his fate,

> "Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
> Featured like him, like him with friends possessed,
> Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope;"

but though, as one of the Headlong Hall philosophers puts it, every man, without exception, would willingly effect a very material change in his relative situation to other individuals, no man whatever would resign his identity, which is nothing more than the consciousness of his perceptions, as the price of any acquisition. HAZLITT affirms, in an essay on the love of life, that simply to be does not content man's natural desire; we long to be in a certain time, place, and position; that our attachment is not confined either to being or to well-being, but that we have an inveterate prejudice in favor of our immediate existence, such as it is. The mountaineer, he goes on to say, will not leave his rock, nor the savage his hut; neither are we willing to give up our present mode of life, with all its advantages and disadvantages, for any other that could be substituted for it. "No man, I think, would exchange his existence with any other man, however fortunate. We had as lief not be, as not be ourselves." Even BYRON's "Manfred" meets the chamois hunter's query, "And wouldst thou then exchange thy lot for mine?" with a direct negative: "No friend—nor exchange my lot with living being; I can bear in life what others could not brook to dream, but perish in their slumber." And yet the mountaineer only spoke of changing lots. HAZLITT himself would have eagerly changed lots with many a contemporary; and in one of his autobiographical memoranda he confesses to a heterodox bias even in respect of the cherished article of personal identity. At one time, he says, he was so devoted to REMBRANDT, that if the Prince of Darkness had made him the offer in some vast wood he should have been tempted to close with it, and so to become, in happy hour and downright earnest, the great master of light and shade. SCHLEIERMACHER, in one of his letters, records the soft self-impeachment, "If I ever find myself sportively indulging in an impossible wish, it is, that I were a woman." Lord LYTTON's Harley L'Estrange professes to be so tired of himself, having run through all his ideas, and knowing them all by heart, that he longs to become somebody else; if he could be your hall porter, now, or one of your eminent matter-of-fact men, he should then really travel into a new world. One of ALFRED DE MUSSET's comedies ventilates the same airy whim. But a lien upon personal identity is assumed in all such cases of optional hypothesis. Not to lose hold of the endeared ego, but to super-add new sensations, novel impressions, fresh consciousness, is the wisher's aim.—*St. James' Magazine.*

WHO IS MAD?—Medical statisticians have recently determined, to the great comfort of the canine race, that dogs are not particularly subject to madness in hot weather. *En revanche*, it is suspected that men are. In the good old days of the peculiar institution, the Summer months at the South bore the largest crop of duels and street-fights; and the increasing rowdiness of Congress toward the close of a long session has frequently been remarked. The melancholy, premature, self-inflicted death of the first prose writer (novelists apart) of his generation, has recently given the subject a painful interest. The whole question of insanity, even when the lawyers do not get hold of it and make it a helpless muddle, presents the gravest difficulties, beginning with its causes. That a man should lose his reason from any violent mental emotion or physical shock, is natural and intelligible enough, both to materialists and non-materialists. But that men who have led quiet, comfortable, virtuous and intellectual lives should go "clean daft" in middle age, is a puzzling problem. Or take the case of the idiot, who, without apparent disease or accident, seems to have had his intellectual faculties arrested in early infancy, while his physical powers are fully developed. Not the least aggravating circumstance in connection with such instances is that they greatly encourage the hobbies of extremists. If the quiet literary man who loses his wits was a "moderate drinker" or a smoker, if the parents or grandparents of the healthy idiot were first cousins, immediately your reformer of a certain class cries out for legislative action to suppress wine, tobacco, and first cousins. All the negative instances on the other side count with him for nothing, though it is evident that only a very careful and extensive examination of statistics, showing a large preponderance against the suspected practice, can begin to justify sweeping interferences with personal liberty. These last two words remind us of another constantly recurring difficulty: what mental aberration—no, let us put it in the plainest English—when is a man crazy enough to shut up? For instance, would the symptoms which made so many persons suspect M. PARADOL's condition have warranted his being placed under restraint? We all know that love, lust, strong drink, gambling, commercial contingencies, numerous causes produce temporary insanity—very temporary, if you please, but just as serious in its results. The man affected may kill himself or others; more he could hardly do if permanently mad. What legislative or social action can be preventive of all these causes? Some of them we may reach; we may perhaps put down the dram-shop and the "tiger;" but others are obviously beyond the law's control. Or shall we say that the man having voluntarily put himself into the preparatory state, is morally responsible for his own derangement and its results? This is generally admitted in the case of drunkenness, though even here some moralists try to shift the guilt from the liquor-drinker to the liquor-seller. Might it not be wise to extend the rule? This would at any rate have the restraining influence which is due to the implanting of a new motive. Yet even this means would be powerless against the form of temporary madness which leads to self-destruction.—*The Galaxy (September.)*

BENCHERS AND THE BAR.—The Inns of Court were not merely a great school of law, but a school of manners and courtly training. They represented the highest breeding and culture of the period. The students lived together in the Inns of Court and Inns of Chancery much as students do now-a-days in the Colleges at Oxford or Cambridge, only under more particular and rigid rule. Their studies and sports, their dress and bearing, were strictly ordered; even the cut of their hair was not thought beneath the notice of the authorities. The old records of the Inns abound in amusing instances of this minute regulation. There are orders of the Inner Temple denouncing "disguised apparel." Cloaks and hats, boots and spurs, were not to be worn except for riding out of town. Long beards were under a ban. No Fellow was to have a beard above three weeks' growth, under penalty of two shillings fine. In the Middle Temple the rule was still more strict, and beards were altogether forbidden, on pain of a shilling fine for every appearance unshaven in hall. The members were to wear no "great bryches" or ruffs, "no hat or long curled hair, nor any garments but such as are of a sad color." The petty meddlesomeness of these regulations may seem nowadays sufficiently vexatious and absurd, but they are at least a proof of the anxious supervision of the Benchers, and of the range of authority they assumed to exercise. It was their notion that a lawyer ought, above everything, to be a gentleman; and they spared no pains to make him one. Nor did they trust to mere rules, or delegate their work to others. They themselves lived among the students and barristers, mixed with them constantly, read law to them, presided at their "moots," examined them, and in short took a strict charge of their studies, as well as a genial share in their festivities. It is pleasant to picture a community of this kind gathered together in one of the old halls. At Christmas and other feasts there are solemn revels, revels and dancing, masks and plays. Even at ordinary times the studies are occasionally diversified by a dance, Judges and Queen's counsel footing it as blithely as the students; or after dinner one of the gentlemen of the utter Bar is called upon "to sing a song to the Judges." The young fellows are brought into direct personal and social contact with men who are not only the foremost of their profession, but some of whom are among the most notable public characters of the day.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

GREAT BATTLES.—The following statistics possess interest at the present moment. They show the number of men engaged in some of the principal battles of modern times, the numbers of the killed and wounded and the percentage of losses to the numbers engaged:

Battle.	Troops Engaged.	Losses.	Per cent.
Sadowa	400,000	33,000	8
Wagram	280,000	24,000	9
Leipzig	430,000	50,000	12
Austerlitz	170,000	23,000	13
Jena	200,000	34,000	17
Marenga	58,000	13,000	25
Borodino	250,000	80,000	32

It is expected that the battles of the present war will be far more sanguinary than any of the above, owing to the use of needle-guns, chassepots and *mitrailleuses.*—*Court Journal.*

HEREDITARY PECULIARITIES.—An officer whose little finger had accidentally been cut across, and had in consequence become crooked, transmitted the same defect to his offspring. Another officer, wounded at the battle of Eylau, had a scar reproduced on the foreheads of his children. When the new-born infants of Europeans are compared with those of savage nations, the shape of the toes in the former is found to have been modified by the fact that their parents were in the habit of wearing shoes. It has often been observed that the Hapsburg, or Austrian royal family, for some generations back, have had a thick upper lip, which first appeared after an ancestor of theirs had intermarried with the Polish family of JAGELLON. A gentleman communicates the information that he has himself witnessed a single white lock of hair in two successive generations of a family, which family moreover bore a surname that may possibly have been first suggested by the phenomenon now described. Observations analogous to those which have been recorded have been made also in the case of the lower animals. In Carolina, a dog which had accidentally lost its tail transmitted the defect to its descendants for three or four generations. A sheep in Massachusetts, with a long body and short legs, in 1791, became the progenitor of an apparently permanent breed, possessing the same characteristics. This now occurs in various parts of North America, is called the otter sheep, and is prized by farmers, as its short limbs prevent its being able to leap over the fences.

OUR SUNDAY RESORTS.

Trips to the Central and Other Parks—Lager-Beer Gardens Without the Beer, and a German View of the Excise Law—Excursions Up and Down the River and Bay.

In this City, during the fiery reign of the dog star, it is fortunate for our population that the "lungs" of the Metropolis are easily attainable through the horse-cars, steam-cars and steam-boats at a reasonable cost. After their six days of toil, when Saturday night comes, rejoicing in the morrow's promised rest, overworked minds and bodies rest better for the knowledge that the Sabbath affords one day of recreation and refreshing pleasure. And so, during the Summer, when the good day dawned,

> "Even as the sun, with purple-colored face,
> Had ta'en his last leave of the weeping morn,"

throngs of gaily-dressed people have hied them to the Central Park, with its groves, lawns, plateaus and shady *allées*—a scene of sylvan grandeur second to few retreats in the vicinity of any metropolis in the world—or to some of the many Arcadian nooks on the outskirts of New-York; or taking passage on board of some excursion-boat up the Hudson or the East River, or down the bay, viewing "the glad waters of the dark blue sea," drink deep draughts of the vigor-instilling fresh air, freighted with health from the realms of space and floating across the ocean's bosom.

Those who seek the shelter of the bowers surrounding the City, better known perhaps by the less grandiose appellation of "Lager-Bier Gartens," have but to jump into a car on the east or west sides, and be borne to the "Terrace Garden," "Landmann's Park," "Sultzer's Park," "Jones' Wood," "Lion Park," and a host of others too numerous to mention. As we purpose giving in this article a brief description of a few of the Sunday resorts, the Central Park in every way claims our first attention.

The Central Park may be reached by riding an hour or so in a horse-car, in which, if the day be fine, fifty or sixty passengers are packed close as sardines, much to their discomfort. Ah, well! all disagreeable, like all good things in life, must have an end, which, when reached in this instance, makes one ejaculate a brief prayer of heart-felt thanks to a benign Providence for so great a relief. Once within the Park gates, the spirit of enjoyment begins to work within one, and as the gilded and gayly-caparisoned turn-outs of the upper ten, drawn by their prancing steeds, whirl along, followed by the buggy of the less pretentious son of the lower million, all unpleasant recollections of the railroad-car vanish into thin air, and for the nonce are forgotten. The Commissioners of Central Park have done a good work in providing this pleasant breathing-place for the people, but how much greater would be their claims to our everlasting gratitude, if they facilitated and rendered the transit thither more comfortable. Where more than one hundred thousand visitors now go weekly, surely the attraction must be great to make so many venture into a street-car, infernal sweating-machine that it is. But we move to the lager-bier gardens.

Time was when a Sunday trip to one of these places was not the best means of obtaining quietude, for in accordance with a certain phase of American liberty, not altogether obsolete today, bibulous and noisy Teutons et al. frequented these places in large parties. Now the shoe is on the other foot, thanks to the existence of the Sunday Excise law, which, *mirabile dictu*, is really well enforced. The attraction for the tippling old sponges who used to hang about these resorts, inebriated often to the bellicose stage,

> "When the shadows lengthened from the west,
> And the kine were straying home,"

is gone, and sensible folk merely seeking *al fresco* repasts and fresh-air recreation, may visit them with their families, fearless of this species of interruption.

The Lion Park is one of the pleasantest of these places. You take the Eighth-avenue and Manhattanville cars and proceed to One Hundred and Tenth-street. Get out and, hat in hand, slowly wend your way up the hill-side, through a grove and along a shaded plank-road to "Lion Park." It is a fine place, covering an area of twelve acres of woodland, rising gradually from the roadside to the top of a hill, on which stands BERNHEIMER & SMITH's celebrated Lager-beer Brewery, a large four-story brick house, with immense out-buildings, in which are stored thousands of gallons of this Teutonic nectar. Attached to the establishment is a restaurant, kept by a genial son of the Vaderlandt, one SIXTUS LUDWIG KAPFF, who guarantees to furnish the most excellent little dinners, in the cosiest little sylvan nooks imaginable, at the smallest prices possible. Having devoured these viands, a cigar and book can be enjoyed under the most approved rustic circumstances, or should one like it better, a stroll through the grove can be had in sweet meditation. In short, here you may

> "Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
> Sermons in stones and good in everything."

On the Third-avenue, a little way above the car depot, we find Landmann's Park. Here now a man may rest his weary limbs 'neath the o'ershadowing tree or stretch himself upon the grass. Another German keeps this pleasant spot. But he, alas! is not satisfied with the change wrought by the Liquor law. You speak to him cheerfully and he replies despondingly. For, to use his own vernacular, "Dere vas no use to keep a lager-beer blace, for," said he, "dunder vetter you vill lose your license if you sells von bouy beer. Och! mein Gude in himmel! dis ist ter duyvils vree country. Besser I go me back und fight mit FRITZ against NABOLEON. Yah, das ist so dat FRITZ, I told you he vas a bully boy, you bet." Sure enough, there was at the time of our visit, a "plentiful lack" of amusement and drinking. Although, indeed, there were many who seemed to think that "in this desert place they could buy entertainment," for ranging through the grounds, ever and anon, we espied seated on the grass under the trees, or in some shady little arbor, parties of people with excellent spreads of goodly edibles before them. Inquiring we were informed that "mine host" with the rubicund nose, furnished any quantity of food at any rate. Lounging into the bar-room we observed that nothing but the most harmless liqueurs and cordials could be obtained. On the other hand there appeared to be an interminable demand for *noch Eins*, a dish hitherto unknown to us. However, we learned that *noch Eins* was not a dish, but signified "one more," or something to that effect.

Taking the cars from this place, we sped to Sultzer's Park, situated on the banks of the East River, at the foot of Eighty-third-street. Few places offer a more pleasant day's sojourn than this. Seated upon the spacious platform, you may gaze upon the passing craft, steamers and sailing vessels, bound up and down the Sound, and at the Islands, Blackwell and Ward's. As the day fades into evening, and the shadows grow longer and deeper on the water's bosom, one finds an indescribably weird charm in watching the sloops and schooners creep and glide gently by. At first the white wings loom up above some low jutting promontory, then the vessel gradually opens into view, passes, grows less and less, and like some shadowy phantom, disappears in the mists of light, whose black pall slowly descends upon the lovely landscape, shutting her out from sight, and warning you that Sunday, with its pleasures, is at an end. Here the exercises are purely gastronomic, like those already described.

And now space prevents our lingering longer among these happy reminiscences of the Sabbath holiday, when, from early morn till night, every imaginable conveyance is in requisition for the better enjoyment of the day. Steam, however, is the great means of locomotion, and by it thousands are able to reach the scenes of sweet refreshment by which the City's health is preserved. The Staten Island boats ply all day long, from dawn until far into the night, thronged with persons bent upon the same errand—fresh air and recreation. Hoboken ferry-boats carry thousands to the Elysian Fields. Boats to Jones' Wood and Harlem are well freighted every trip, and the number of excursions by water is almost fabulous. The *Plymouth Rock* to Poughkeepsie and intermediate landings, the *Pleasant Valley* to Shady Side and Fort Lee, the *Sylvan Grove* to College Point and Glen Cove, the *Meta* to Coney Island, the *General Sedgwick* to Keyport, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville, and Perth Amboy, the *Sea Bird* up the Shrewsburry River to Red Bank, the *Pope Catlin* to Far Rockaway and the *Thomas P. Way* to Newark, are among best that are in existence. The crowning virtue to some people in these trips is the factthat scarcely any intoxicating liquor can be purchased on board. But that does not prevent many from getting drunk as, if you visit the piers about the time of starting, you will see such a display of "pocket pistols," almost as large, many of them, as good-sized guns, that it would awake the suspicion that bottle factories had been especially employed in manufacturing an extra lot for the occasion during the previous week. Bands of music generally accompany the excursionists, who have to pay from 25 cents to $2 fare.

Flaming bills posted everywhere throughout the City meeting the eye tell the perspiring wayfarer that he can go to the "Fishing Banks" and enjoy a day's sport attempting to catch any incautious and hungry gobblers of the "finny tribe" ready to swallow everything or anything wormy, never having heard, perhaps, in their briny home upon our shores those very homely adages "look before you leap" and "every sweet may have a snare." But we have heard it said by old salts that American fish share somewhat of the characteristic shrewdness of the Yankee, and scorn, except on very rare occasions, to allow themselves to be caught by land lubbers. This may in a measure account for the empty baskets we observe invariably in the hands of returning voyageurs. These fishing excursions offer a fine opportunity to the descriptive writer, as they are well patronized by the roystering members of the community, and are full of adventure, pleasurable and otherwise. A man might occupy many columns of our paper in their enumeration, and would furnish the reader with an article replete with interest. Of this more anon. However, our tale must draw to a close, and we merely add that Fifth-avenue and the Five Points are alike represented in each of these trips, proving that the exquisite and loafer may be said to have something in common after all on Sunday, in the Summer time.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

The Fortunes of a German Baron—His Trials and Difficulties in the United States—A Melancholy Death, &c.

The Portage Lake *Mining Gazette*, has the following interesting story: "Many of our readers will doubtless remember a tall, fine-looking German who, some eight years ago, was wont to visit our village as often as Saturday night brought a period of respite from the memories of underground drudgery at the Franklin mine, where he was then working as a common laborer. We say they will doubtless remember this man, because his appearance was, in many respects, so striking, that it left an impression not easily effaced. Fully six feet seven inches in height, with a frame developed in proportion, he reminded one of the Teutonic warriors who, history tells us, were the 'scourges of God,' before whose irresistible force the legions of Rome were bent and broken like reeds before the blast. From the length and luxuriance of his beard, one might have thought he had taken an oath never to cut it until he had accomplished some lofty purpose. An imperturbable gravity, a studied reserve, and a hauteur of manner absolutely repelling rendered him unpopular with his compatriots, and though often at their social gatherings, he was merely among—not of them. Not strange that rumor's busy tongue should whisper tales about so mysterious a personage. "He was a nobleman, whom political crimes had constrained to flee to this country;" so said ye gossips. Many were the surmises relative to his origin and history, about which as little is known today as at the time of which we write. This high "old German gentleman" had an only son—the hero of our sketch. It might be supposed that he whom superiority of birth and the advantages of education caused to regard with indifference, if not contempt, his less fortunate countrymen, would have at least cherished a natural affection for his only begotten. But no; he left him to pursue life's rugged journey, and to trace its devious paths unaided by a father's fostering guidance. Thus, at the early age of fifteen, we find him at the Franklin mine seeking employment. His honest young face, telling of a spirit that was ready "to do and dare," elicited the favor of Capt. M. and procured him a situation as rock-picker—not a very auspicious beginning truly; but better than being a vagabond, a purposeless waif, or the poor petitioner upon the bounties of a niggardly father. His faithfulness soon gained the good opinion of the bosses, and he would doubtless have risen steadily from the rock-pit to a captaincy, had not that "divinity which shapes our ends" ordered it otherwise. His ardent heart was filled with ambition's fires, and feeling that he was born for better things, it was not long ere he resolved to try his fortune elsewhere. Leaving the mine one afternoon, in the Autumn of 1861, he trudged gaily down the Franklin hill, and reaching its foot, stopped, as chance would have it, at the door of a little building occupied by ourself as a tribute-house. We were then engaged in the business of washing copper, and had just completed our patent wringer, which would wring out anything but copper-tailings. He stopped, as we were saying, and curiosity prompted him to look in. We were bending over our wringer at the time, watching for a sign, when we were startled by a voice calling cheerily from the open door, '*Wie gehts?*' How often we have regretted our gruff response—'*Nichts kommi heraus.*' It was all the German we knew, and it spoke volumes of truth. He entered, in spite of our rebuff, and after a few minutes' quiet survey of the interior, asked timidly whether we wanted a boy. Something in the lad's look pleased us, and we told him yes—that he might go to work the next morning. Thus began an acquaintanceship which has continued ever since, though kept up for the past seven years principally by correspondence, which, we hope and believe, has proved no less profitable to our protégé than agreeable to ourself.

Without entering into the particulars of his stay with us, we will merely mention that it lasted a year. In the Fall of 1862, he made up his mind to enlist, and having saved enough money to take him below, started for Cincinnati, where he joined an Ohio regiment as drummer. He had no sooner seen a battle, than the drum became too tame for him, and, longing for something beside mere sound with which to fight the good fight, he shouldered a musket and joined the ranks. His gallant conduct on many fields gained him rapid promotion, and Gettysburg saw him made a Lieutenant. At Petersburg, the same intrepid daring and consummate coolness which had distinguished his course from the outset, placed him in command of a forlorn hope, and won him a Captaincy. After war's bloody work was over, he settled in Washington, and devoted his whole energies to the acquirement of the English language andof those branches of education which he had had no opportunity of studying in his youth, and a knowledge of which was indispensable to enable him to support, with dignity, the character that he most admired, that of an accomplished soldier. It is needless to add that he was successful. In 1867 he was called to assist in compiling the secret correspondence of the Government, and so efficiently did he perform his task, that on its completion he was intrusted with an important Governmental office, and stationed at Pottsville, Penn. He had not long resided here when he became enamored of a beautiful and accomplished woman, whom he wooed and won. His fair young affianced became the bride of Death almost ere he had learned to call her his. His loss drove him to despair, and he longed for an opportunity to throw himself once more into the struggles and fierce excitement of war, that he might forget his grief, or find in a soldier's grave that rest which his cruel fate denied him. A war-cloud rises over Europe! At first no larger than a man's hand, it grows apace, and soon its sombre folds darken his native land, and cast their gloomy shadows over sunny France. Now the long-sought opportunity had come; he resigned at once, and obtaining letters from some of our most prominent officials, set sail for Prussia. After some difficulty, owing chiefly to his having retained his father's name, he was received into the Prussian service, and assigned a position on the staff of Gen. KEIFFER.

Another Case of Hydrophobia—A Little Girl the Victim.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 16th inst., has the following:

Some six weeks ago mention was made that the wife and two children of ROBERT D. COURT, mate of the steamer *Richmond*, had been bitten by a small poodle dog, at his residence at Benton Station, six miles out on the Pacific Railroad. The dog was supposed to be mad, and was instantly killed by Mr. COURT. Every remedy was applied that could be suggested at the time, and even the "mad-stone" was recommended and applied to the bitten parts. No bad consequences ensuing from the bites, all apprehensions began to be dispelled, and as the wounds healed up, it was believed there was no danger, and that the dog was not mad. Last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. COURT left here for Kalamazoo, Mich., with the intention of visiting friends some twenty miles distant from that place.

The children were left under good care. On Sunday afternoon one of the children, a little girl aged six was taken sick, and gradually growing worse, two physicians were called in, who pronounced it a clear case of hydrophobia. There was no improvement in the condition of the child when last heard from. The usual horrible symptoms, it is said, being apparent, intelligence of the unhappy event was sent to the parents. Capt. N. S. GREENE, commander of the steamer *Richmond*, who arrived here yesterday morning from Memphis, on learning the condition of the child, immediately went out there, and found that the little girl died at 11 o'clock A. M., in great agony, with the attending horrors of hydrophobia. Capt. GREENE had the body packed in ice to await the return of the parents who have been telegraphed for.

The Mule-Spinners' Strike at Fall River.

The Fall River *News* says:

"A very large meeting of spinners was held on Wednesday evening, in the hall in Mayhew's Block. We learn from one of the committee that letters were read which had been received from other places promising them support. During the meeting, a letter was received from a manufacturing town in New-England, inclosing a check for $70, making about $200 which had been received during the day. A letter was received yesterday, from the Chairman of the National Union Committee of New-York, assuring them of aid. It was voted unanimously to continue the strike, and the meeting adjourned for four weeks."

Fashionable Colored Wedding at Boston—Interesting Ceremony.

The Boston *Herald* of the 19th has the following: No event which has taken place in our city for a long time has caused such a flutter among the better class of our colored people than a marriage from among their number, which took place at 11½ o'clock this forenoon at the Church of the Advent in Bowdoin-street. Some time before the hour assigned for the ceremony a large crowd of spectators had assembled in the street, and quite a number of carriages had appeared, but as the doors were yet closed against them they were compelled to wait awhile. Finally the expectant crowd were admitted, and the body of the house two-thirds filled. The bridal party arrived just sufficiently past the hour to be in the *mode.* The happy couple were Mr. JOHN LEWIS, a prominent and wealthy merchant of Montreal, Canada, and Miss LOUISA BROWN, daughter of RICHARD S. BROWN, in the Custom-house in this city. They were accompanied by three attending couples, consisting of Miss GEORGIE SMITH, ELLA MAHONE and IMOGENE HOWARD, and a Mr. HUBBARD and two brothers MOULTON, of Montreal. All of the party were elegantly and tastefully dressed, the bride being attired in a magnificent white corded silk with long train, rich lace vail, white gloves and slippers, bouquet, and the other little adornments to such an event. The ceremony, which was the usual Episcopal service, was performed by Rev. Mr. STICKNEY, rector of the church, assisted by Rev. Mr. BRADY. At the conclusion of the service the happy couple, together with a greater portion of the audience, returned in carriages to the residence of the bride's parents, in Dartmouth-street, where a reception was given. The whole affair was in the highest degree first-class, and no little credit is due to Messrs. W. T. COBURN and JAMES RUFFIN, who superintended the arrangements at the church, for the manner in which the details were carried out. As the happy couple left the church, the beauty of the bride was the remark of all. Her complexion was just slightly shaded toward the olive hue, her hair long and naturally crimped in the prevailing style, and the occasion added a crimson blush to her cheeks, which many an Anglo-Saxon beauty might have envied. The bridegroom was also very light, and would pass for a white man anywhere.

THE SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

Romantic Adventure of a Canadian Constable—He Drinks Too Much Whisky and Loses His Prisoners.

The Collingwood, Canada, *Bulletin*, of the 17th inst., has the following extravagant story of the adventures of a Canadian constable on the Sault Ste. Marie Canal:

"A somewhat amusing incident occurred recently at Sault Ste. Marie which, apart from its rather comic nature, affords another example of the importance of having a canal within Canadian jurisdiction between our great lakes. We hope that the present visit to the Sault of the Governors of Ontario and Manitoba—the two Provinces most immediately interested in this route—will have the effect of calling special attention to this scheme, and that another Summer will find us in possession of a canal which will be independent of American influence and interference. We feel assured that such a work would meet the heartiest support of every intelligent man in the Dominion. It appears that, in the discharge of his duties as stipendiary Magistrate at Thunder Bay, Mr. VAN NORMAN had committed two individuals to stand their trial for larceny. They were accordingly given in charge of a constable to be conveyed to Sault Ste. Marie Jail. They were safely put on board the *Chicora*, and all went smoothly until the steamer came into the canal. The constable had been indulging rather too freely, and was not in a very good state of repair; and before he could trim for action his birds had flown to the shade of the great Eagle, and were quietly nestling under her protecting wing. Of course, on the free soil of America, no one could interfere with them. But the most amusing part of the story is yet to come. The prisoners had given their money and other effects into the hands of the Magistrate for safe keeping, as is usual in such cases, and these were sent with the constable to be deposited with the Crown-Attorney at the Sault. Minus the prisoners, the constable delivered the money and effects according to instructions. It seems that the prisoners, who were British subjects, made good use of their time in securing friends among our American cousins. Among others who entered for their defense was a certain Magistrate who has figured ingloriously in international matters of late, in connection with the same canal. This individual got his back up and allowed his temper to rise to a bewildering height. He blustered, foamed, cussed and thundered, stormed and boiled; and, entirely regardless of international law or etiquette, he determined that he would add yet another brilliant achievement to his name immortal, and beard the British Lion in his den. Finding the wind fair, he chartered a ferry-boat, and made a descent upon the Canadian shores. Having effected a landing without opposition he brought all the artillery he could command to bear upon the Sheriff and certain other officials who fell in his way, demanding the immediate surrender of the money and effects of the escaped prisoners. Finding these officials ball-proof, and having expended his ammunition, he retreated in good order to his boat, and returned to the other side, minus the money and effects. But when he had returned and discovered that he had lost prestige with certain of his fire-eating friends and supporters, he boldly declared that if said money and effects were not given over to him before the return of the *Chicora* he would 'tie her up' as soon as she entered his canal. The Attorney-General was telegraphed to for instructions and his reply was, of course, 'Don't give up anything;' and there matters stood at a dead-lock.

Meantime the tippling constable had occasion to pass through the canal again on the same boat, and having incautiously ventured to step off on American soil he was immediately seized by order of the aforesaid Magistrate and placed in durance vile to answer for stealing the money and effects of the runaway thieves. The committing Magistrate, Mr. VAN NORMAN, was also earnestly sought for, but as he could not be found on the boat the vultures made up their mind to be satisfied with the smaller game. The Attorney-General ordered bail to be put in for the constable, but before this could be done the storm had passed over. The fumes of the liquor had so far passed off the American J. P. that he came to his right mind, released the constable, and did not tie up the *Chicora*, and subsided into a miserable feeling of contempt for himself at having acted the fool so badly, and at having done so much toward, if possible, involving his country in an imbroglio which might have cost her, in character, money and men, more than his little brain could well estimate."

A Lively Sensation Among the Church People of Pittsburg—Alleged Embezzlement.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* of the 19th inst. says: "There was a startling rumor in the city last evening to the effect that a business man of this city had embezzled the funds of a church to the amount of about $15,000. Nothing very definite in regard to the matter can as yet be ascertained, but it appears, from all the information that can be procured, that the man who is charged with this serious offense was formerly the treasurer of a church in the central part of the city. A few months ago a new treasurer was elected in his place, and since that time it has been ascertained that the liabilities of the church to the community are about $15,000 more than was expected. On investigation of the matter it was found that there was reason to believe that the former treasurer had embezzled a part or the whole of the amount. An information was made before Alderman McMASTERS yesterday, and the man was arrested and committed to jail. It is claimed by the friends of the accused, who has heretofore borne an excellent reputation in the community, that the charges are entirely unfounded, and that he will be able to completely establish his innocence. The name is suppressed until the hearing takes place.

Brutal Murder at Wilmington, N. C.—Chopped with an Ax.

The Wilmington, N. C., *Star* of the 18th instant says: Our community was startled, yesterday morning, by the intelligence that a brutal murder had been committed about five o'clock the previous afternoon, at Middle Sound, in this county. The victim was a young man, about eighteen years old, by the name of HIRAM BISHOP, well known in this city. The murderer is a colored boy by the name of GEORGE COOPER, also a youth of about eighteen. It seems that there has been some misunderstanding existing between them for some weeks past, and that COOPER has sought opportunities to quarrel with him, and even went so far, on one occasion, as to endeavor to get BISHOP to meet him at some point away from his friends, but the brother of the deceased prevailed upon him not to gratify his wishes. On yesterday afternoon they met at a Mrs. WESTCOTT's, when the dispute between them was renewed. Finally COOPER went off and procured an axe. Returning, the quarrel was resumed, COOPER daring young BISHOP to strike him. The latter had a small stick in his hand, with which he finally struck his antagonist, which was no sooner done than COOPER raised his axe and struck BISHOP on the head with it, inflicting a wound from which he died shortly afterward.

A Heroic Girl—Bold Effort to Save Life.

The Johnstown (Penn.) *Democrat* of a recent date says: "Instances of genuine heroism often happen that the world knows little or nothing of. An instance has been brought to our attention which occurred quite recently at Sulphur Spring, near the Somerset County line, and which is worthy of note. CARRIE S., aged seven years, the little daughter of Mr. JOSEPH LARE, of the Pittsburg *Post*, along with her mother, had been stopping near that place for several weeks, and one day last week she in company with a young lady and Miss EMMA, daughter of JOSEPH ORRIS, Esq., of Scald Level, this county, aged about thirteen years, were crossing a brook at a shallow place to get to the spring, when the child slipped upon the mossy rocks and was rapidly drifted by the current into deep water. The young woman at once plunged into the water to rescue the little girl, but being unable to swim, they were both in imminent danger of drowning. The girl EMMA ORRIS, a good swimmer, with great coolness and remarkable presence of mind hurried further down the stream, and venturing boldly to the rescue, succeeded, after they had sank twice, in saving both from a watery grave. The gratitude of the parents toward this heroic and self-sacrificing little girl can readily be imagined, and a few days ago a beautifully wrought solid silver cup, appropriately inscribed, from the parents of CARRIE, was presented to Miss ORRIS as an acknowledgment of her bravery and successful efforts. We are proud of Miss ORRIS as a daughter of Cambria County."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The widow of ERNST, the violinist, is now giving readings at the Sorbonne, in Paris.

The Dresden Exhibition of HOLBEIN'S works is postponed.

Kissing without leave costs 40s. and costs at Birmingham. The exact equivalent has not yet been determined in this country.

Fusilier KRAUS, who killed the first Frenchman, has received thirty thalers, about £5, from Berlin.

Some petroleum springs are said to have been discovered in France, near the forest of Haguenau. The Prussians struck "ile" in that vicinity.

A German translation of "In Memorian" has appeared under the title "Freundes-Klage." This is the first attempt to render Mr. TENNYSON's poem into a foreign Language.

Herr VON BISMARCK has been at work during these last eight years on a life of Cardinal RICHELIEU. At present he is at work on the lives of some half a million Frenchmen.

The first Frenchman killed during the war was a non-commissioned officer named PAGNION. He fell in a skirmish at Neiderbronn. He served during the Italian and Mexican campains, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor and the military medal.

A Universal Agricultural Exhibition is to be held at Paris in 1871. A guarantee fund of 302,000 francs has been raised. Needle-guns are apt to be the principal agricultural implements exhibited. They will be classed as "Mowers and Reapers."

The will of the late Dr. AUZIAS TURENNE desires that his body may be dissected and his skeleton cleaned, articulated and hung up in the museum of the medical school at Christiania. Noble TURENNE. How the medical students will love him. Who speaks next?

It is estimated by some mathematical genius that it would require a canal five miles long, fifty feet deep, and two hundred feet broad to hold the beer annually consumed in Europe. We are not prepared to dispute these statistics.

A Paris bookseller, having applied to a publisher of lithographic prints here for a great number of copies of the portraits of the more illustrious Prussian Generals, has received the reply: "There are no copies left; we send you the originals."

A crab has been caught in Yokohama Bay which weighed about forty pounds, had legs over five feet in length, and its mouth contained two large teeth. When in the water its strength was such that it could have quite overpowered a man. That sounds like a fish story.

The Maharajah of Rewah has given £2,000 to the pundits of Benares, who composed a poetical garland of flowers for the Duke of EDINBURGH, on his Royal Highness visiting the sacred city. Poetry pays well in Benares, evidently.

An odd advertisement meets one of our eyes—"A married man, who is obliged to leave with the Garde Mobile, desires to find a substitute. Apply," &c. In using language he should have been more explicit, for the question will be asked at once, "A substitute! but for what? You have forgotten that."

An assistant Secretary of the British Astronomical Society, Mr. WILLIAMS, has just finished a translation of the Chinese records of comets observed for 2,250 years, ending A. D. 1840. This is the only continuous registry of the kind in existence, and is expected to yield important results hereafter.

The death in Vienna of JOSEPH STRAUSS, the composer of dance music, is announced. He was one of three sons of the celebrated STRAUSS. The deceased composer has left about 300 original works, and more than 200 arrangements for the full orchestra and different instruments.

The *United Service Gazette*, of London, is "able to state on the most undoubted authority that orders have been given for a large number of troops to be held in readiness for active service." Will the "reliable gentleman," who has apparently turned up again, continue his information and define the "active service" referred to.

Manufacturers who have applied for space at the International Exhibition to be held at Cordova, in October next, by decree of the Government of the Argentine Republic are reminded that their goods ought now to be immediately dispatched, in order to be in time for opening.

manded. The wager now stands: M. THOMAS lays 200,000 francs to 100,000, and asserts that the French will enter Berlin as conquerors before the end of next August. We are, after all, not so much astonished at the bet of M. THOMAS, for the great majority of Frenchmen firmly believe that Berlin is on the Rhine."

The *Athenæum* thinks that the present season, while it lasts, must at least be inexpensive to French managers. All through the land the case is the same, No new plays are needed. Audiences flock to the threatres for the purpose, apparently, of furnishing a gratuitous chorus to the "Marseillaise," which war-like chant echoes from one end of France to the other.

The Ex-King of Hanover has accredited Count BREDA, a Frenchman by birth, but expunged from the list of French diplomats, on account of offences against morality, as his Ambassador in Paris; and Major VON ADELEBSEN as his military plenipotentiary. The office of Ambassador to an Ex-King must be rather of a sinecure.

The following painful advertisement appeared in the London *Times:* "To J. S. Father, father, father, if this should meet your eye, we heard that you inqured at the Vestry-hall, Camberwell, for us about June 23. We would give worlds to see you, our father, whom we thought dead. Inquire at Nos. 80 and 81 Waterloo-bridge Road."

It is announced that Mr. HUGHES' challenge to paint "the best picture, against time, for £100 a side, with any artist of any country," has been accepted by an American artist, and that he, as well as the challenger, has signed the preliminaries and deposited £1,000 in the Bank of England for the match, to come off, on or about the 13th inst., in the saloon of the Palace Royal, Argyll-street, Oxford-street.

The Académie des Sciences offers this year six mathematical prizes, each worth 3,000 francs. Two botanical prizes, each of 3,000 francs, are offered. Another of 3,000 francs is offered for the best essay on the geographical distribution of plants and animals. "On the Use of Electricity in Medicine," is a subject for which 5,000 francs are offered. Besides these large ones, many prizes of less value stand open for competition.

While Spain, from her geographical situation, seems likely altogether to escape entanglement in the war, it is certain she will benefit largely from the demand it will create for her produce. Her harvest this year has been abundant, and it is stated that during the past week purchases of wheat, wine, brandy, &c., have been made there, on account of the French Government, to the amount of £3,200,000.

The *North German Correspondent* says: "We may remind the English journals which express some surprise that the draft of the treaty proposed by the French to the Prussian Government was not sooner published, that the English Government in a similar case acted in the same way; as the dispatches in which Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR related his conversations with the Emperor NICOLAS, with respect to Turkey, were not published till after the Crimean war had begun."

The *North German Correspondent* is responsible for the following statement: "A certain M. THOMAS, of Paris, lately offered, in the *Figaro*, to bet 200,000 francs to 100,000 francs that the French would be in Berlin by the 15th of August, and stated that the money had been deposited. Some members of the Union Club of Berlin have accepted the wager, and placed the 100,000 francs required in the hands of the firm of ROTHSCHILD, in London. They now hope that M. THOMAS will follow their example, as they have communicated the fact to the editor of the *Figaro*, and given him a longer time than he de-

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1870.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE WAR.

The battle fought on Thursday is said to have taken place between Gravellotte and Rizonville. The German official reports claim a complete victory, in that the French forces were driven back on Metz, and all communication between Metz and Paris destroyed. A loss of 40,000, killed and wounded, is admitted. The fight lasted ten hours. Private advices received in London are said to confirm the above report. In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, Count PALIKAO denied the story of a Prussian victory, and said he had dispatches to prove that BAZAINE'S forces had repelled the attack and driven the enemy into the quarries of Jaumont. Later news of the reverses was, however, received in Paris, and great excitement is reported. The German force between the Rhine and Paris is stated to be now 400,000. The Prussian reserve numbers 200,000. BAZAINE, it is reported, had to weaken his forces while under fire to send regiments for the protection of NAPOLEON. The rumors in regard to the ill-health of the Emperor are officially contradicted. A dispatch from Paris states that BAZAINE, whose retreat the Prussians claimed to have stopped, is now in position to support either Metz or Verdun. The movements of BAZAINE are still kept secret. An engagement is rumored to have taken place on Friday between the forces of the Crown Prince and MCMAHON at Vitry le Francois, nineteen miles south south-east of Chalons. The inhabitants of Chalons have had orders to remove their grain from the city within twenty-four hours. A portion of the Prussian force have re-entered Nancy. The French claim that the German losses in the recent fighting are 90,000. A proposed Prussian invasion of Luxembourg is rumored. NAPOLEON, since he left Metz on the 14th inst., has visited all the villages where combats have taken place since the fighting about Metz began. He was yesterday at Rheims. A recapitulation of the first three days' fighting about Metz is given in a dispatch from Paris to London. The account is not materially different from those already received, except that it is stated that the asked-for armistice was granted by BAZAINE. Strasbourg is reported to have been bombarded for some hours on Friday morning, from a point near Kehl. The return fire of the garrison was feeble. The French are rumored to have succeeded in victualling the garrison. A dispatch from Paris states that the surrender of the town was demanded on Friday, and refused. The Baden division are said to have occupied the town of Schultzheim, near Strasbourg.

Private advices from Paris indicate, it is said, a certain rising of the people for the expulsion of the BONAPARTES. The insubordination of the Garde Mobile at Chalons is confirmed, and the whole garde has been transferred to Paris and scattered among the fortifications. M. THIERS, together with Gens. TROCHU, LATOUR and others, yesterday visited the fortifications. The defensive preparations are still in progress. A letter from Gen. TROCHU, explaining how he desires to aid the people, was published in Paris yesterday, and is given in our dispatches. A number of additional arrests in the Villette affair have been made. The Seine Garde Mobile has returned to the Capital from Chalons. Two Councils of War were held at the Tuileries yesterday. A French loan of $1,000,000,000 francs has been announced. A corps of Fencibles is being organized, to be 18,000 strong. Prince NAPOLEON arrived in Paris on Friday. The distinction of the Bois de Bologne and Vincennes as a military necessity is still an open question, although a London dispatch says the measure has been decided. OLLIVIER is said to be still in Paris, but keeping hid from public view. All publication of war dispatches is prohibited, unless signed by BAZAINE, the prohibition extending to the Emperor's dispatches. The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased during the week 120,000,000 francs. Notes of the Bank are at five per cent. discount.

The war news in London is very meagre. The feeling on 'Change was better yesterday. The perfect organization of the German Army is commented on in England, and, to prove the fact, it is stated that some prisoners recently captured were photographed immediately upon entering camp. Great indignation is manifested at the outrages perpetrated by the Turcos during the war. The Prussian victories have been received with great demonstrations of joy throughout Germany. Mr. GLADSTONE, in view of the crisis, will remain in England, and not visit Scotland, as he anticipated. The special war correspondence of the English Press is said to be a failure. The Czar of Russia has congratulated the Silesian Regiment, of which he is Colonel, for its gallantry at Wissembourg. In a Madrid dispatch it is denied that EUGENIE has sent any of her private property to Spain. Full extracts from the journals of Germany, France, England and Ireland, on various topics relating to the war, are given in our dispatches.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Austrian Provincial Diets were opened yesterday. The Emperor urges the immediate election of the Reichsrath.... The Spanish Government is preparing to send heavy reinforcements to Cuba. Several Republican leaders have returned to Madrid.... In the Italian Chambers on Friday an exciting debate occurred, in which the Government was taxed with violating the Neutrality laws in sending troops to Rome. One of the Ministers, in reply to a question, said MAZZINI was arrested for traveling in Sicily under an assumed name. The Government knowing his plans would defeat them and subject the prisoner to a regular trial. One of the Deputies denounced the arrest as illegal.... A London dispatch says the yacht *Flying Cloud* won the one hundred guineas prize by time allowances. The *Oimara* was in first and the *Fione* second. The *Rose of Devon* won the Channel yacht-race. A frightful colliery explosion occurred at Wigan, Lancashire, by which upward of thirty persons were killed, and many more injured. The Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. MCHALE, arrived at Castlebar on Friday, and was enthusiastically received by the people.... A London dispatch says the stock market opens with confidence daily, and closes "with despair and gnashing of teeth." The cable of 1866, which was broken six months ago, has been repaired, and signals pass freely both ways.

GENERAL.

The conflagration which has been raging for some days in the vicinity of Ottawa, Canada, has caused great excitement in that city. Business has been suspended, and engines have been playing continually in the streets. The prevalence of a strong east wind, yesterday, and the flooding of the streets from the canal, it is thought, has saved the city from further danger.

Gov. FENTON, Col. A. F. ALLEN, O. S. WINSONS and GEORGE W. TEW were chosen delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga, at the Second Assembly District Convention, yesterday.

At the Labor Convention, in Cincinnati, the platform as originally reported was adopted on Friday evening, as was the resolution in favor of the formation of a Labor Reform Party. Yesterday morning there was an exciting discussion on the subject of Chinese immigration.

A bonded warehouse in Boston was struck by lightning, yesterday, and set on fire. The damage was mainly by water, and amounted to $17,000.

All but five of the *détenus* of Col. KIRK in North Carolina have been discharged, and they are held on the affidavit of KIRK that he believes them to have been guilty of murder. The liberated prisoners are to have a "grand reception" on Thursday next.

Hon. JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY, of Baltimore, died at Newport on Thursday evening, at the age of seventy-five years.

A small party of French Canadians sailed for Europe, yesterday, by the steamer *St. Laurent*, with the intention of joining the Papal Army at Rome.

LANE, the man who is accused of having made an indecent assault on an emigrant girl named CONROY, the latter being in his employ as a servant, was fully committed, yesterday, by Acting Police Justice MCQUADE, at the Yorkville Court.

The Ninth Regiment, N. G., left the City, yesterday morning, for Long Branch, where they will remain for a ten days' encampment. The command reached its destination safe and sound, and the men apparently enjoy camp life.

The Georgia House of Representatives yesterday refused to reconsider the resolution to buy the opera-house at Atlanta for a State Capitol.

A planing-mill in Cincinnati, Ohio, owned by WM. CAMERON & CO., took fire, Friday night, and was damaged to the extent of $15,000 or $20,000.

Six incendiary fires have occurred in Troy within two days, attended, however, by comparative small losses.

Cannot the United States Now Act as Mediator Between France and Prussia?

A week fraught with terrible disasters to France has come to an appropriate end. Only those who are familiar with the fatigues and horrors of war can form an adequate conception of the frightful work which has been going on since Sunday last. The ground between Metz and Mars-le-Tour, a distance of about fifteen miles, has been soaked with the blood of tens of thousands of our fellow-creatures. They talk in Europe of Waterloo, and Austerlitz, and Jena—but what were the losses on those famous fields compared with the carnage which has been incessantly going on within a space of fifteen miles for a whole week past? The mind shrinks back appalled from the contemplation of this huge Aceldama. The King of Prussia states that the French alone lost 40,000 men in the battle on Thursday at Resonville. The French fought with their ancient bravery and resolution, but we know how fearfully reduced the forces of BAZAINE are, and how much stronger the German armies must have been. We have prepared our readers to anticipate the event we record today. The Prussians receive heavy reinforcements as regularly as the sun rises. The French at Metz have been able to get none.

The frightful losses they have sustained must have left them now utterly helpless. Fatigue and sickness alone must have killed off hundreds. These French troops at Metz have been incessantly on the move for three weeks past—marching and countermarching, and of late almost constantly engaged in desperate encounters with the enemy. We doubt whether the annals of warfare present a parallel to the work which the French army under BAZAINE has been required to do at Metz. The French Minister denies the statement of King WILLIAM as to the condition to which BAZAINE'S troops have been reduced, and the result of the last battle;—but mere denial, in a case like this, amounts to little.

Resonville is five miles nearer Metz than to Mars-le-Tour, and less than a third of the distance toward Verdun. BAZAINE has tried gallantly to reach Châlons—let us do him and his brave soldiers justice—but he will never succeed. The German hosts have outnumbered him—fresh troops have doubtless constantly been brought up to face his weary, dispirited, half-starved soldiers, and human valor could not possibly rescue the unfortunate Marshal from his position. There are those who will say that the French are cowards and cannot fight—extreme partisans who think it necessary to cover France with mire in the hour of her misfortunes. No brave German will repeat this calumny. If we could ask the victors on the field of Resonville, they would tell us that they triumphed, not over a craven foe, but over one who fought with the courage and despair of men reduced to the last extremity. France will mourn over thousands of her slain—a great cry of sorrow will arise from thousands of mothers weeping for their children, and refusing to be comforted, because they are not. The German bereaved have at least the consolation of victory—but shall we turn upon France in this moment of her anguish and heap bitter taunts and reproaches upon her? We may believe that the Germans are fighting in a good cause, and wish them continued victories—but only a savage would be willing to insult the French dead who lie in hecatombs on the ghastly field of Resonville.

And now, when is this wild slaughter to cease? Is it impossible for the United States to offer mediation in conjunction with England, or alone? Surely this country has some claim to be heard at the Court of Berlin. The United States would, we believe, speak with a voice of giant power, and might be the means, under Providence, of averting desolation from thousands of firesides. Those who lost children or relatives in the war which recently darkened our own land can sympathize with the mourners now, on both sides of the Rhine. *They* will not allow blind fanaticism to lead them to rise up and curse the whole French people. Will the Government make itself the expression of the opinion, which now widely prevails, that this war ought to be stopped? We are at a crisis in which our influence might be exerted with great hope—we might almost say in the certain confidence—of doing good. If the President would address a letter to the King of Prussia it would produce an instant effect. The United States would have ten times more influence than any European Power. It seems to be a solemn duty on our part to use this influence. The moment is propitious. The President ought to act, and act at once, and so save this country from the reproach of having done nothing to check this awful bloodshed.

The Massacre in China.

We publish this morning the first full narrative of the recent massacre in China. It is furnished by a British correspondent of the *North China News*, and recites with apparent impartiality the causes of the popular excitement in Tien-tsin, and the incidents which were the immediate occasion of the murders.

The unfriendly feeling of the Chinese seems to have been directed against the French Catholic Mission at Tien-tsin, and the outbreak was precipitated by the bad temper and indiscretion of the French Consul—himself the first victim. The managers of the Mission, in their proselytizing zeal, had encouraged the bringing in of Chinese children for education in the Catholic faith; and this, again, had led to kidnapping and other abuses. Out of these proceedings the whole trouble grew. A mob gathered about the Consulate, one of the attendants of which fired a revolver at the people. The Consul went, pistol in hand, to the residence of a local functionary, and he and his associate subsequently fired other shots. Then followed the massacre and the destruction by fire of the Consulate and Catholic establishments. The victims were wholly French,—with three exceptions, two Russian gentlemen and a lady. Other foreigners, though naturally alarmed, were not molested.

The proclamation of the Emperor promises a thorough investigation and the punishment of those concerned in the kidnapping, as well as of the instigators and leaders of the disturbance.

Belgian Independence.

We lately adverted to the importance of the independent existence of the Kingdom of Belgium, as affecting the growth of free institutions and sound economical policy in Europe. We likewise pointed out that if any international obligation could be called solemn and binding, it was that of Great Britain to maintain the existence of Belgium, and that her failure to do so would be equivalent to her descent into the position of a second-rate Power. These views have, we find, been consistently maintained during the late debates on the question by the journals which represent the best type of English political thought. The *Spectator* notably has given utterance to sentiments which most external observers had begun to think had no longer any existence in British politics—sentiments which represent no faint echo of the time when patriotism was a power, and national honor no mere empty name in the foreign policy of England. "If we abandon Belgium," says this journal, "we must retire from our place in the civilized family of mankind, and either sink into the position of a larger and more pauperized Holland—a Holland full of great estates, and people with too little to eat—or confine ourselves to the task of civilizing Asia."

There seems to be little reason to doubt that the majority of the British people are capable of responding to sentiments like these, and it is no less certain that the policy of the Government has been lately regarded with no little distrust, from a conviction that its members were as likely as not to be unable to sympathize with them. The Manchester school of politics has achieved great triumphs in financial policy and in legislative reforms, but it has been more than suspected of promoting a foreign policy compounded of cowardice and hesitation, and more calculated to excite the derision than the respect of foreign nations. Under the present condition of the European struggle—so marvelously changed within a fortnight—the immediate danger to Belgian independence may be said to have passed. Engaged in a life struggle for the integrity of her own territory, France has no thought of coveting that of her neighbors, and Prussia is very unlikely to be so intent upon conquest as to dream of annexing a people whom no partial ties of race or language could ever reconcile to her rule. But, let the struggle end when it may, the statesmen who at present control the destinies of Great Britain must be prepared to take up, along with Russia and Austria, a position of mediation which must be maintained with one hand on the sword. Mr. GLADSTONE has made a great and enduring reputation by the accomplishment of some of the most sweeping internal reforms of modern British history. It remains to be seen whether to the reputation of a PEEL he can add that of a PITT, or even of a PALMERSTON.

A Dance of Death.

It is a curious instance of the essential unity of human nature that precisely the same evasion which the Greeks used to indicate death should come to be in vogue among a people who are sometimes called their modern representatives. DEMOSTHENES, when urging his auditors to make head against the aggressions of PHILLIP, holds up to them the vague warning, not that they will perish unless they rise, but that they will suffer something. And to this day it is a custom in Ireland to speak of a man who has been hanged as having "suffered." It may be a further development of this reluctance to face the dread necessity of physical extinction, or another trace of their Milesian origin, that the same people seem to have adopted, a portion, at least, of the philosophy of that tribe of Hellas who were wont to mourn over a birth and rejoice at a funeral. An old-fashioned Irish wake, if not always so uproarious as that of the lamented Finnegan, described in the ballad, is often jollier than the professed merry-making of less mercurial races.

But in the feeling which underlies these manifestations we are pretty much alike. If death and gaiety must be joined in ill-assorted union, it is oftenest, nowadays, to hide the bitterness of the former than to warn the levity of the latter. Perhaps one ought not, therefore, to be surprised that the sympathy for the sufferers in the late railway slaughter on the Chesapeake and Ohio Road should have taken the curious form of a grand fancy-dress and masquerade ball. To the impartial observer, to be sure, it may seem possible to have found a less incongruous way of relieving the wounded and providing for the families of the dead than by the celebration held at White Sulphur Springs within a day or two after the accident in question. Even to the revellers themselves there must have come at times, in the pauses of the music, some suggestion of that weird German ballad, which LONGFELLOW has translated, where Death enters the ball-room in the guise of a Black Knight, and waltzes off with the Princess. But since the end was a laudable one, why should we cavil at the means? We frequently break the laws against gambling and lotteries when a church is to be built or an orphan asylum aided. So, if the reels and waltzes of these Virginia masqueraders only produced a sufficient return for the objects of their bounty, there is not much reason to complain.

Yet we may be permitted to indulge in a little wonder that benevolence so often strikes to the heels. The example of the White Sulphur Springs is not unprecedented or peculiar. On the contrary, a calamity must be very appalling not to offer justification for a ball, and the first emotion of our charity seems instinctively to connect itself with STRAUSS or GODFREY. We set up Terpsichore to be the universal healer in the seat of a dethroned Esculapius, and we prepare to drive away all the griefs and ills of mortality as the daughter of Herodius danced away the megrims of Herod. We are said to be an inventive people; it is almost time that somebody invented some other outlet for our philanthropy than the giddy dance.

Sheridan at the Front.

The cable informs us that Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN is now with the Prussian Army, and that, having obtained permission to accompany the advance guard, he has gone to the front. SHERIDAN is a born soldier and naturally a fighter, and we have often recorded his going to the front before. But this has been under far different circumstances. Then he was a participator in the contest; now he is an honored guest, taking no part in the active scenes about him.

While war in its general features is much the same whenever waged between civilized nations, still Gen. SHERIDAN cannot but be struck with the difference between the Prussian soldiers and our own—a difference all the more noticeable because the section of France in which the Germans are now operating, may serve to call to mind the fertile valley of the Shenandoah, as it was before our troops swept it, as with the besom of destruction. Prussian military men, while not so much given to martinet discipline as their neighbors the Austrians, are nevertheless very particular about the appearance of their soldiers, even in time of war, and in this regard differ very much from their opponents the French, and from the volunteer or regular forces SHERIDAN led during the war. It is told of a brigade of Prussians in the Austrian war that when, after a forced march of several days, they arrived at their destination and appeared on dress parade, not a helmet was missing, and every soldier wore a clean pair of white pantaloons. The French are also particular about the dress of their soldiers, but not so much so as the Germans. In our war, after continuous marching, or during a long campaign, irregularity of dress was noticeable even in some of the best regiments. The men were particularly fond of wearing all sorts of nondescript hats, and delighted to put on any outlandish piece of clothing they happened to capture, so that the appearance of individual soldiers was often ridiculous in the extreme. The cavalry generally, and SHERMAN'S "bummers" in particular, had unusual facilities for raids on stores of clothing, and many of them, especially the latter, would, while on the march, appear in costumes which would have been more appropriate for a company of fantastics than for regularly-enlisted soldiers engaged in waging a serious and bloody war.

But although SHERIDAN may find more uniformly dressed soldiers in Europe than most of those he has had under his command, he is not likely to find better fighters there, or troops who can more readily withstand the attacks of an adversary of any arm of the service than ours. The facility with which the American soldiers could throw up earthworks was something marvelous. Of course they preferred to use picks and shovels, but without these implements it did not generally take a detachment long to dig rifle-pits or make a sufficient mound of earth to answer for a breastwork. It did not take long, either, to mount our infantry after the horses were ready, and our cavalry was often quite as effective when fighting on foot with their repeating carbines, as when charging mounted with their sabres. The French and German soldiers may be our equals in any or all of these particulars, but the battles whose results have reached us thus far, seem to have been fought in an open country where there has been little chance for "bushwhacking." SHERIDAN, however, is now at the front, and can give them a hint as to how they do such things here, if an opportunity should occur for employing the method of warfare suited to our country.

The presence of one guest more or less can undoubtedly do little to help or mar the ultimate failure or success of the Prussian advance, but if a lucky and a successful man bears with him any influence for good, the Germans are fortunate in having Gen. SHERIDAN with them. Gallant PHIL. SHERIDAN was often at the front in our late war, but never in vain. It was SHERIDAN'S division that scaled the heights of Mission Ridge; it was SHERIDAN'S timely arrival on the field at Cedar Creek which did so much to secure for us the overwhelming overthrow of EARLY which followed; and it was SHERIDAN who at Five Forks delivered the *coup de grace* to LEE'S army, so that the surrender at Appomattox became a natural sequence. SHERIDAN has come out unscathed from many a deadly shower of shot and shell, and may again peril life and limb in his eagerness to inspect the manœuvres of some of these European fights; but it would be a sad day for the American people should a hostile shot lay him low. It is to be expected that he will be found where the fighting is thickest, and may a kind Providence shield him from all harm!

Crowners' Quest Law.

Ever since SHAKESPEARE wrote, there has prevailed in the popular mind a somewhat misty conception of the precise nature of the code under which Coroners perform their duties, as well as what should be the boundaries of their investigations, and of the final precise value of their services when completed. The general disposition has been to throw ridicule upon the formalities which are indulged in over the bodies of those who have died mysteriously, as a mere farce in nine cases out of ten. Of late years this estimate of the office of Coroner has been fully justified. The position has lost most of its ancient dignity, and having fallen into mercenary hands, in the great majority of instances, its administration has degenerated into a mere strife among the various incumbents for the fees of the office. Undoubtedly there have been some cases in which attention has been drawn to the mysterious circumstances attending deaths, by the investigations of Coroners, and in which the Police have been thereby put upon the track, and crime has been ferreted out and punished. But such cases have been rare, and we doubt if within the past twenty years the record of Coroners' inquests will prove to have been productive of more good in that direction than of evil in another.

Of course we refer to the manner in which those inquests are usually conducted, and the premature disclosures which are almost always made. As a general thing Coroners are ignorant of the formalities of the law, and of the methods of criminal detection. They are more likely to give the criminal warning, or to suggest the destruction of the evidences of guilt, than to aid the ends of justice by compassing his arrest and punishment. The publication of the most minute points elicited is sure to keep the murderer fully informed as to the progress made in the investigation, and of the dangerous clues to be destroyed by him in order to effect his escape. Of course all this publicity tends to baffle the Police and thwart their inquiries, at least until the general excitement is allayed. The law with regard to Coroners should be amended, especially in large cities having a well-organized Police force. In those localities, in all cases where it is ascertained that a murder has been committed, the Coroner should not be permitted to inquire beyond that fact. The case should then be at once transferred to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Police, in order that they may quietly apply their detective skill to it. In this way a great many more murders would be brought to light, and their perpetrators punished, than at present. In the detection of other crimes than murders, the most skillful officers insist upon the utmost secrecy in regard to their detection, often going disguised, and resorting to the most ingenious devices to outwit the criminals they are in pursuit of. There is no detective who will not declare that if he were required to "work up" his cases of other crimes under the publicity which Coroners' inquests invariably throw around murder, especially in this City, there would be no chance of his success in one instance out of ten. Why, then, should we continue a practice which is at once so ill-judged and mischievous, and which might be so easily remedied?

The military expedition which the Canadian Government is sending to Red River approaches its destination, and all accounts show that its mission will be quietly accomplished. The "Provisional Government" remains, with REIL at its head, but there is no sign of resistance, or even of trouble. Something no doubt depends upon the extent of the promised amnesty. If it covers the leaders of the insurrectionary movement, all will probably be well; if not, we may expect sooner or later to hear of mischief. The generous policy is best for Canada as well as for the United States. How Canada will contrive to govern satisfactorily a region so remote, and for military purposes so difficult of access, is a problem that will not be easily solved. The Toronto *Globe* contrasts Provincial apathy in regard to internal improvements with the rapidity and energy which characterize the growth of our railroad system in the West. The blunder of the Dominion is in expending vast sums in the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad, running to the maritime provinces through a country which will not yield traffic enough to pay current expenses, and in neglecting means of communication with the fertile but distant territory toward which the military expedition tardily advances.

The controversy which has arisen between some of the theatre-managers and the sidewalk speculators in tickets, has two sides, particularly in its legal aspects. It is undoubtedly annoying to theatre-goers to find the best seats in the hands of speculators, and to be beset with importunities to purchase at an advance. It must also be annoying to the managers to be suspected of collusion with the speculators. On the other hand, it is often a favor to late-comers to find good seats, even at advanced rates. The position taken by the managers of Niblo's and Booth's—that they will refuse all tickets at the door which shall be purchased of the speculators—is, in the opinion of many, untenable in law. A genuine ticket, with a seat-coupon attached, is good in any hands, and we know of no right upon the part of managers to declare such tickets untransferable by purchase, any more than by gift.

Pennsylvania coal dealers are canvassing the probable effects of the war in Europe upon the trade in their staple, and they have succeeded in extracting a crumb of comfort—based upon somewhat remote contingencies it must be admitted. They claim that the stoppage of large manufactories and mills in France and Germany must inevitably throw a large amount of business into the coal-consuming manufactories of this country. We should hardly think that the increased consumption in that quarter would be equal to the loss of consumption by the stoppage of the German steamers; but we hope our Pennsylvania friends may prove correct in their anticipations as to the stimulation of American manufactures, for there are many ways besides the increased consumption of coal in which such a result would benefit the country.

Some Democratic organs have taken exception to the fact that Hon. NOAH DAVIS did not formally resign his position as member of Congress before accepting the position of United States District-Attorney. It seems, however, that he has acted upon the theory that a vacancy was created by operation of law, and that it was, therefore, incompetent for him to resign an office he no longer held. He recently notified Gov. HOFFMAN of the fact, however, and a proclamation has just been issued declaring a vacancy to exist in the Orleans District, and ordering an election to fill it. This settles the whole matter effectually, and we hope to the satisfaction of all cavilers.

The shocking accident in Brooklyn, resulting from the fall of a bridge connecting two tenement-houses, furnishes another example of how inadequately the public are protected against carelessness in matters which concern human life. The three persons who, on Thursday night, received injuries which may terminate fatally, were probably victims to the culpable negligence of a workman, but it is also evident that had the structure been subjected to a proper test, an accident like the present could scarcely have happened.

While life insurance companies multiply at a rate not warranted by the wants of the community, few new fire insurance companies are organized under our State laws. According to the report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, the number of New-York State fire companies is only six more than in 1860, or four less than in 1865. The aggregate capital has, however, increased in larger proportion. In 1860, it was $20,007,010; now, it is $28,611,232,—showing that the business strength of the companies has kept pace with the demands engendered by keen competition. There seems, moreover, to be more careful management among our local companies than among companies of other States which transact business here. The Superintendent computes the percentage of losses to premiums received by New-York companies at 49.39,—that of companies of other States being 57.16. In both instances the figures are below the average of former years,—a circumstance which, whether arising from greater care in the acceptance of risks or greater good fortune, indicates more than ordinary prosperity. In the matter of expenses, there does not seem much superiority on either side. The general average suggests the need of reform; and there are cases which expose the management to charges of extravagance.

The San Francisco papers frankly admit that their city is rapidly losing the monopoly of the export trade of the State, which it has hitherto enjoyed, and are discussing means to prevent it. The wheat export, which has been developed within three or four years, has now become very large, amounting in annual value to more than the gold export. Until last year, this trade was controlled in San Francisco, but now the people are shipping at various ports nearest to production. The same may be said of the wine and lumber exports. Of course no one point upon so long a coast-line can hope to control the entire trade of the State, and instead of complaining, the San Franciscans should make the best of their situation, and accept it as an indication of a healthy growth of the industrial interests of California.

The Democrats of Missouri do not propose to put any ticket in the field this year success being entirely hopeless in consequence of the disfranchisement of rebels, which took place when the State was reconstructed. They hope, however, quietly to influence Republicans to repeal that disfranchisement just as was done in Tennessee. A large number of the party favor repeal already, and it is anticipated by the Ex-Confederates that a law can be procured this Winter giving unrestricted suffrage to all. Of course the result would be the same as it was in Tennessee—the Democrats would at once take control of political affairs. The Republican papers in the State are loudly protesting against such a course, and very properly.

Personal.

Superintendent JOURDAN, of the New-York Police, is in very ill-health, suffering from nervous prostration brought on by excessive brain-work. By the urgent advice of his physicians he will go South, in a few days, by steamer, returning after a brief resting spell to the work of his department.

Departure of Canadian Volunteers for the Papal Army.

Forty French Canadians left yesterday by the steamship *St. Laurent* for Europe, with a view of joining the Papal Zouaves at Rome. They arrived here on Friday, about 1 P. M., at the Harlem Depot from Montreal, and marched directly to the vessel. They are defraying their own expenses to Rome. As their expectant pay in the Papal Army is but two cents and half per day in addition to their rations, their parents, who are in prosperous circumstances, have agreed to provide them with a pecuniary contingent of $100 per annum during their service in the Eternal City. They were accompanied on their voyage by Father PICHE, a young French priest of Trebonne, a town about fifteen miles from Montreal, and the Chairman of the Committee. Five hundred recruits more are to follow by the French steamer two weeks hence. They have all served in volunteer regiments, and several of them were participants in the recent battles with the Fenians.

AMUSEMENTS.

The City.

The past week has produced nothing of more importance in the theatrical world than the opening of two of our leading theatres. At Booth's Mr. JEFFERSON has been playing during the week to good houses, in spite of the increasing torridity of the temperature; and at Niblo's, Mr. BARRETT, a really graceful and pleasing actor, has been delighting very large audiences with his impersonation of *Lagardere*. A word of commendation may be bestowed on Mr. FLOYD'S *Carrickfergus*, which, though wanting a little in dash and *abandon*, is a very pleasing performance. With the exception of Miss MORRIS' *Blanche*, the remainder of the characters are only passably sustained. On Monday the Olympic reopens, with HERVE'S comic opera "Le Petite Faust," Mrs. JAMES A. OATES taking the part of *Mephisto*, and Mr. GEORGE L. FOX that of *Martha*. Dresses and scenery are all to be new. Doubtless it will be a mirth-provoking entertainment. At Wallack's, Mr. EMMETT'S *Fritz* has proved so attractive that no change is announced for the present. At the Grand Opera-house a new ballet-pantomime is shortly to be produced, with KATHI LANNER and BERTHA LIND in the principal parts.... It is rumored that we are to have another new theatre, to be located in Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. The site has already been secured, and one of our wealthiest capitalists has, it is said, promised to erect a theatre thereon, equal, if not superior, to any in the City.... "Man and Wife," based on WILKIE COLLINS' novel of that name, is the drama selected by Mr. DALY for the opening of the Fifth-avenue Theatre. The season will commence there on the 12th of September.... Mr. HENRY ASHLEY has taken the position of dramatic editor of the *Clipper*.

THE TICKET SPECULATORS.

Since the reopening of Booth's and Niblo's a vigorous war has been waged by the managers of these establishments on the sidewalk ticket speculators. The nuisance, like many others, might be abated in a single night had our theatre-goers only sense and self-denial enough to refuse to purchase tickets outside of the box-office. The managers of Booth's and Niblo's, and we presume other establishments, will soon follow their example, now give notice that all tickets purchased on the sidewalk will be refused at the door. This threat they have so far carried out, much, of course, to the disgust of those who have been deluded into purchasing tickets of the speculators. The Police have been called in to the aid of the theatrical managers, and a large number of officers have nightly taken position in Twenty-third-street and in Broadway for the purpose of keeping the ticket-sellers off the sidewalks. In the meantime the public should aid in the suppression of the nuisance by refusing to purchase tickets outside, and which they cannot under any circumstances know to be genuine.

Domestic Notes.

An exchange says: "Evidently Mlle. MORLACCHI, the noted premiere danseuse, is a practical woman. A well-known manager of one of our theatres, accompanied by a gentleman in the profession, visited MORLACCHI at her farm in Bedford, Middlesex County, a day or two since, for the purpose of securing her services. They rung the bell at the door, but getting no answer, made bold to enter the house. She was not to be found. The servant girl, however, at last appeared and stated that her mistress was somewhere on the farm. The gentlemen at once proceeded to navigate the same, and in course of time found MORLACCHI in a field digging potatoes for dinner. She was not exactly arrayed in a ballet dress, but in a much more appropriate one for the place, having the protection of a huge Summer hat. The business of the visit was made known, and the terms were soon arranged. MORLACCHI then finished digging the required quantity of potatoes, and subsequently proceeded to the house, where hospitalities were served. These included a dinner, of which the potatoes she had dug served an humble part. MORLACCHI is happily situated in a home of her own, which is supplied with all the comforts and not a few of the luxuries of life."... PLANCHE'S comedy, "London Frolics," and ROBERTSON'S "M. P." were played last week, at Aiken's Museum, Chicago.... Mr. COLLINS, Irish Comedian, was last week at McVicker's Theatre.... The Lydia Thompson blondes have been giving "Lurline" and "The Laughing Hyena" at the Academy of Music, Buffalo.... The Weber Burlesque Troupe have been playing in Quebec, under the patronage of the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.... The theatre at Havana is being renovated and redecorated.... The Boston Museum opened last week with the "Heir at Law" and "Caste."... After the Lydia Thompson Troupe at the Boston Theatre, the public will have the pleasure of seeing there Edwin Booth, J. S. Clarke, Maggie Mitchell, Lester Wallack, John E. Owens, Mrs. Bowers, J. K. Emmett, Lotta, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Joseph Jefferson, and seasons of Italian and English opera and French opera bouffe may be also expected.... The Springfield papers designate the Lydia Thompson performances as "a leg show".... The reported massacre of the members of Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels, in California, turns out to be a cruel hoax.... The "Cardiff Giant," it is generally announced, is on a visit to Pittsburg, Penn.... "Humpty Dumpty" is at the Trimble Opera-house, Albany.... Miss SALLIE HINCKLEY has taken a lease of the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco. Mr. FRANK MAYO is her leading man.... Miss LAURA KEENE and company have been giving "Hunted Down," at the Opera-house, Quincy, Ill.... The Halliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, opens on Monday with C. W. TAYLEURE'S play of "The Sleeping Beauty."... The Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, opened on Saturday with "The Flying Scud." Mr. CHAS. WALCOT, Mr. LEWIS MORRISON, Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, Mrs. CHAS. WALCOT, and Miss ROSE WOOD are among the new company.... Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG has recently purchased a farm in New-Hartford for $6,000, and intends to remove the house and out-buildings, which stand upon a high eminence, overlooking the village, and build on the site a fine residence for herself. The grounds will be handsomely laid out and graded, and the house will be reached by a broad carriage-drive winding around the hill.... At the close of her engagement in Chicago, Miss LYDIA THOMPSON thus addressed her audience: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I was bringing forward my old excuse of being a very bad speech-maker, but I feel I should be wanting in gratitude if I did not try to express to you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the kind manner in which you have received me. This is my third visit to Chicago, and, by far, my most prosperous one. Whether that is attributable to my ability as an actress or to the cruel and shameful manner in which I have been abused, I cannot say; but the kind sympathy of the public more than counterbalances all the pain that could be inflicted by such cowardly attacks. I never in my life had reason to feel so grateful as I now do for this generous indorsement of public opinion. I hope to visit Chicago once again before leaving this country. I know that, if I do, I shall receive a hearty welcome. Once again, ladies and gentlemen, let me thank you, not in the usual stage acceptance of the word, but with a genuine feeling from my heart; and believe me, no matter where I go, or how long I may be away, I shall always carry with me the conviction that I have more friends in Chicago than I have anywhere else in the world. Though I do not like to say farewell, I must do so; therefore, until we meet again, let me wish you every happiness, and farewell.... Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN promises the people of Milwaukee to show them how "London Assurance" should be played. His *Sir Harcourt Courtley*, so the Milwaukee papers say, is pronounced by competent critics to be faultless.

Foreign Notes.

The twenty-fourth season of the Royal Italian Opera closed on the 23d July, having commenced on the 29th of March. Neither musically nor financially can the season be considered a success. The revival of some standard works was promised, but did not take place, and instead some of an inferior character presented. The management is charged with being content to rest upon the past reputation of the house rather than, if possible, raising it still higher.... The death of JOHN COOPER, on the 13th ult., at Tunbridge Wells, aged seventy-seven, has already been noted. A friend says of him that he may be said to have been the last actor of the Kemble school, which, no doubt, was what Mrs. CRAWFORD called it a "[illegible] "school," but which had one merit, in the clear and distinct enunciation even of words (like *tejious* for tedious, *Room* for Rome, *suvrin* for sovereign, &c.) which were excruciatingly mispronounced. JOHN KEMBLE recognized young COOPER's adhesion to his school by presenting him with a sword, as a testimony of the old actor's admiration of the young player's *Romeo*. That young player came from Bath to the Haymarket in 1811, at which time he was but eighteen years of age. He made his debut as *Count Montalban*, in "The Honeymoon." ELLISTON was the *Duke Aranza*....Mrs. MACREADY has been giving some dramatic recitals in London with considerable success. Some of the papers speak very highly of her talents and appearance....Mr. RICHARD QUEEN, the well-known flutist, died at Paisley, Scotland, on the 17th ult.....Contrary to an impression in some quarters, we learn that no alteration has taken place in the pitch of the Philharmonic Society's A, which is the same as that of the two opera-houses and the Sacred Harmonic Society, and is a whole tone higher than it was in the days of HANDEL, and half a tone higher than the *diapason normale*, the pitch adopted by the French authorities. A vigorous effort has been made by Mr. BARNBY, seconded by Mr. SIMS REEVES and other great singers, to have the pitch lowered; but, save in his own oratorio performances, the change has not been carried out, mainly, there is no doubt, in consequence of the resistance of Sir MICHAEL COSTA, who considers that additional brilliancy is gained by the high pitch....Very few of the London theatres remain open at this season of course. As a proof of stagnation in some directions, it may be remarked that Sadler's Wells attempted a Summer season on the 23d, which, however, lasted only one night, the receipts being £4 only....Mr. FAIRLIE, late lessee of the Prince of Wales Theatre, Liverpool, has just been examined before the Bankruptcy Court of that city. His debts were several thousand pounds, his assets *nil*....Mrs. JOHN WOOD has just closed a successful engagement at the Standard Theatre, in London....The mother of Mlle. TIETJENS died at Finchley a few days ago, aged seventy-four....Sir MICHAEL COSTA will conduct the orchestra of Her Majesty's Theatre next year if operas are performed....TAMBERLIK is going to Madrid, and will also sing at Granada and Cadiz....M. DUPONT, the French song writer, is dead...."Dinorah" was lately played for the first time at the Royal Theatre, Stockholm....The last concert tour of MARIO is announced....OFFENBACH finds Ems too unsettled for musical study, and has left that no longer quiet retreat....The "Midsummer Night's Dream" is to be revived at the Princess', London, and on a scale surpassing, it is said, anything attempted by the late CHARLES KEAN....The remains of ROSSINI are to be removed to the Church of Santa Croce, Florence, where the ashes of DANTE, MICHAEL ANGELO and PETRARCH already repose....Miss KELLOGG is studying oratorio music....FLOTOW is at work upon the Italian translation of "L'Ombre"....The vacancy in the Royal Dramatic College Council, caused by the death of CHARLES DICKENS, has been filled by Mr. FREDERICK LEDGER....More than 70,000 copies of ADELINA PATTI's portrait have been sold within the last five years by the Messrs. MARION, of London....M. DE KONTSKI, the celebrated violinist, and his daughter WAUD, the pianist, recently performed before the Sultan at Constantinople. His Majesty was so pleased with both artists that he conferred the decoration of the Medjijie on the father, and added a donation of 10,000 francs....Mr. FR. REMMERTZ, who was visiting Germany on pleasure, is enrolled in the German Army....Mr. CRESWICK had a farewell benefit at the London Gaiety on the 30th ult. previous to his departure for this country. He was received with much enthusiasm....The eldest son of TAMBURINI died a few days ago in Paris. He began active life as a singer, and ended as a broker....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS made her first appearance in London as the heroine in DANCE's comedietta, "Delicate Ground"....Signor SALOMONE MARINO, in "La Storia nei Canti Popolari Siciliani," (Palermo Giliberti,) attempts to trace the historical events which he believed to be commemorated in these popular songs of Sicily. In a recently published edition of the famous Sicilian legend of *La Baronessa di Carini*, he adduces proof of the actual date of the sad catastrophe on which the legend is founded....The Comité des Etudes Musicales, in connection with the Paris Conservatoire, have published a very flattering report on Signor BOTTESINI's *Method for Double Bass*. They give, without reserve, their approbation "to this conscientious work of an eminent artist." The report is signed by MM. AUBER, AMBROISE THOMAS and VICTOR MASSE, among others.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Sacking of Concepcion Del Uruguay by the Rebels—Revolution in Oriental Republic Going Ahead—Allies Finish With Paraguay—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Thursday, July 14, 1870.

Early on the 12th inst. vague rumors began to spread through town that LOPEZ JORDAN, in Entre-Rios, had again assumed the offensive; later on the rumor proved too true. It appears that having outwitted Gen. RIVAS on the 9th inst., JORDAN suddenly appeared before the town of Concepcion del Uruguay, the capital of Entre-Rios, with a force of between two and three thousand men; the town was held by Col. ORTIZ, who had scarcely 150 men under his command, yet he offered a heroic resistance, being cut to pieces, after a short struggle, by the outnumbering rebel troops; the town once in JORDAN's power, he ordered it to be sacked, a labor his men made no objection to, but most thoroughly performed; during the attack many of the principal families escaped to the river, and thence by means of boats to the Oriental side, and down to Gualyguaychu. Last week JORDAN addressed a long letter to Congress, condemning the measures of Government; his note was not received, being thrown out by a committee; failing to be heard thus, he then requested the commander of an English gunboat up at G'chu, to bring down an ambassador, which was refused, so he has taken a very forcible means for rendering his arguments weighty. This is a most serious business, as may be supposed, and must be productive of much good to the rebels; certainly we have been plainly shown that they are far from disorganized, and fears are generally entertained that affairs up in Entre Rios are worse than appears.

REVERSES OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT.

In the Oriental Republic the tide of success seems steadily setting in favor of APARICIO, and against Government. Few doubt his ultimate success, and the overthrow of the Colorado party, which has held power there for nearly seven years—a long period for one party's reign the other side. President BATTLE and Gen. CASTRO, in command of the main divisions of National troops, have not been heard of; their whereabouts is almost a mystery, since the whole country, excepting several chief towns, is in APARICIO's hands; and yet, so uncertain are political affairs in these Republics, no one would be astonished to hear Government was going ahead, and APARICIO extinguishing. There has been some talk in several papers of annexing the Oriental to this Republic; but when this side is always more or less in hot water, one cannot see the wisdom of such an idea. Paraguay is at last finished with, so far as the Allies are concerned. A treaty was signed on the 20th ult., passing full and independent powers over to the Provisional Government, which the Allied Powers agree to leave alone, and not to influence in any way in forming a permanent Government, though article 7 states that if such a permanent Government be not formed within three months, the Allies will adopt measures for securing peace and prosperity on a firm basis. The question of frontiers is to be decided later on, when things are more settled; thus Paraguay can once more claim rights as an independent nation. Congress appears just now to be more occupied with railway schemes and loans than with any other matters. Two very important ones—a port and harbor for Buenos Ayres and the extension of the railway from Cordoba to Tucuman, needing a loan of $30,000,000, gold, and a line to connect Buenos Ayres with Chili, involving a loan of $6,000,000, are nearly through, after which several minor ones are ready for launching.

Hon. Mr. KIRK gave his usual reception on the glorious Fourth of July. It was well attended. SARMIENTO, several leading men of this country, not a few other representatives, and nearly all the United States citizens paid their respects to the United States Minister. The usual speeches, toasts, &c., were warmly given, and as warmly returned. The friendly feeling between Buenos Ayres and the States could not be stronger. The appointment of Hon. J. L. STEVENS as United States Minister at Montevideo, necessitated Mr. KIRK's retirement, which took place, as also Mr. STEVENS' reception, with the usual formalities last week. There seems some doubt whether the cable scheme between Buenos Ayres and Brazil will be carried out, since Brazil and the Oriental Republic have come to an agreement whereby the latter lays a line to Yaguaron, on the borders of the two countries, which the former connects at Pelotas with the Rio and Rio Grande line.

THE INDIAN INVASION.

Details of the late Indian invasion down South give fuller details, as follows: Spoils taken: 44,598 cows, 4,083 mares, 1,447 horses, 7,500 sheep; loss by sacking of houses, $330,000 gold; several houses burnt, twelve men killed, twelve women and eight children carried off captive. Altogether, this has been the most successful Indian raid which has taken place for years. Since this "grande invasion" there have been several lesser, as the frontiers are very weakly guarded, troops being needed in Entre Rios.

The "9 de Julio," being the same memorable day for this Republic, as the Fourth is for the United States, passed off, as usual, midst grand displays of fire-works, illuminations, and the customary rejoicing signs out here.

PICKYUNE.

THE MASSACRE IN CHINA.

Attack and Destruction of the French Catholic Mission in Tientsin—Nineteen Persons Killed—The French Consul Fires the Last Shot—The Emperor's Proclamation.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *North China News*, under date of June 21, furnishes the following particulars of the massacre of the French in that city:

About 9½ A. M., on the 21st inst., Chow, the Taotai of Tientsin, (Intendant of Circuit,) called at the French Consulate, situated at the Teen-choo-tang—the Chinese name for the Roman Catholic Mission premises, where the Catholic priests reside—accompanied by a man who had been arrested while collecting Chinese children in the country, and who had later declared himself to be an employe of the Catholic priests. The Chancelier of the French Consulate, M. SIMON, received the Taotai, M. FONTANIER, the French Consul, sending out word that he was sick, and could not see him. After some conversation, and after reporting matters to the Consul, M. SIMON was seen about 10½ A. M. to proceed with a Chinese Catholic teacher to the Yamen of His Excellency CHUNG-HOW, being sent there with a message by M. FONTANIER. He returned within an hour to the Consulate, accompanied by some petty mandarins. FONTANIER was seen a little later to be talking to these men in a great state of excitement, throwing his arms about, and eventually pushing or thrusting these men from him; and, it is said, that the Chancelier, M. SIMON, now took the first offensive step against the Chinese, by firing his revolver among them. After this, about noon, the Consul, accompanied by the Chancelier, proceeded as fast as he could walk to CHUNG-HOW'S Yamen. At this time the crowd of Chinese near the Yamen and the Teen-choo-tang and French Consulate, might be computed at 6,000 or 7,000 souls. When M.M. FONTANIER and SIMON had reached the court where it is customary for visitors to be received, CHUNG-HOW came out and received them. Immediately on perceiving him, M. FONTANIER began to use violent language to him, at the same time pulling out his revolver; CHUNG-HOW begged him to subdue his passion, and came with him into the reception-hall, he himself leading the way, and I suspect glad to get out of the line of the revolver. M. FONTANIER after speaking to M. SIMON a few minutes, followed. Almost immediately he reached the hall, he began smashing teacups, overturning the tea-poys, and acting very violently. He was some time before he would sit down. After hearing some remarks of CHUN-HOW'S, he rose and demanded that the latter should proceed with him to the Teen-choo-tang, to prevent the Chinese inhabitants injuring that place. To this CHUNG-HOW assented, trying first everything in his power to persuade M. FONTANIER to remain where he was, to consult regarding measures to quiet the minds of the people, but he would not hear of anything except CHUNG-HOW'S going at once to the Teen-choo-tang.

THE FRENCH CONSUL PRECIPITATES A COLLISION.

After the latter had put on some additional official clothes, they proceeded in the direction of the Teen-choo-tang; but long before they reached it they were met by LEW, the District Magistrate, who stopped CHUNG-HOW to report the state of affairs to him. When. M. FONTANIER, who was something ahead of CHUNG-HOW, perceived CHUNG-HOW stopped, he pulled out his revolver and fired two shots at him, missing him and hitting people standing near. M. SIMON immediately afterward fired one shot in the direction of the Magistrate, and hit the Magistrate's servant. The wounded people began yelling out; and the Chinese people, on hearing this, at once rushed on the foreigners and killed them, throwing their bodies in the grand canal, situated five or six yards distant. CHUNG-HOW and the Magistrate were dragged by their attendants into the Yamen. There was now heard a tremendous yell from the people, numbering over ten thousand, and they rushed at once to the Teen-choo-tang, from which before long flames were seen to issue. The priests in charge, M. CHEVERNIER, and M. THOMASI and wife, just arrived per *Manchu* from Shanghai, and a number of Chinese, were killed. After this place was destroyed the people rushed to the Yan-tsze-tang, the establishment of the Sisters of Charity, and situated nearer to the British settlement than the Teen-choo-tang. Before long flames were seen coming from it, and it was then known everywhere that it was being burned. The Sisters of Charity, five in number, and all the Chinese in the place, were killed, except the female children, over 130 in number. I forgot to say that the young boys in the Teen-choo-tang were also saved, over 100, I believe. M. CHALMAISON and his wife, who resided near the north gate and kept a petty store, were also killed. They were both Roman Catholics, but the Chinese say would not have been killed if M. CHALMAISON had not fired on the people. I suspect in any case, however, they would have been destroyed. Two Russian gentlemen, and the young wife of one of them, (they had only been married four days,) while coming on sedans from town to settlement, just when the people were burning the Yin-tsze-tang, were murdered and their bodies thrown into the Tientsin River (Haiho.)

PANIC AMONG FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

Foreigners in the town, while this dreadful scene was being enacted, were the North-German subjects, Mr. and Mrs. STAMMANN, child and German maid-servant, and Mr. MEYERS; Mr. CORDES and Mr. PARIZOT, the two Messrs. BOREL, Swiss; and Mr. COX, British. Regarding the lives of these residents, we (the residents at the British Settlement) were from 2 o'clock up to 5 P. M. extremely anxious. We had no means of communicating with them, as none of the Chinese servants of the British Settlement would go there, being afraid of being beaten by the roughs of the city. If I remember rightly, it was about 6 P. M. that news came down from Mr. STAMMANN's hong, saying that neither they nor the German, Swiss and English people had been molested, although they all looked upon themselves as being in great danger. About this time, or a little later, messengers came down from CHUNG-HOW to the consuls, saying that the people had dispersed, and that order was being gradually restored. Now and then afterward, and during the night, further news came from town of the safety of the above-named foreigners, and it was then concluded that the Chinese would not molest them. The residents in the British settlement naturally felt alarmed, on hearing of the destruction of the Roman Catholic missions and their people; and a meeting was called by Her British Majesty's Consul, Mr. LAY, and held on the Bund and the American steamer *Manchu*, when it was decided that the members of the community should form a guard for the night. As soon as I learnt certainly that the above residents in town had not been attacked, I felt confident the people did not entertain any feelings of animosity toward other foreigners than those connected with the Roman Catholic Missions, whom they had already destroyed, and that they would not molest the residents in the British Settlement. The Chinese authorities placed a party of soldiers on the east side of the river, off the settlement, as it had been suggested by some of the Consuls, I understand that the place required a force to keep order there and prevent any attempts on the shipping. Letters were received, today, from Pekin, saying all was tranquil there. The foreign Ministers had received accounts of the destruction of the Catholic Missions; and it is said that they decided that the settlement of the matter should be left in the hands of the Pekin Government, trusting it would investigate the affair thoroughly, and do justice as far as practicable. Her Majesty's gun-boat *Opossum*, Capt. MAY, arrived at 5 P. M. on the 26th, Capt. MAY having, while lying in Chisfoo harbor, learned from the *Dragon* of the alarming state of affairs at Tientsin, and lost not a moment in starting for that port. Only a part of the *Opossum's* English crew was on board, owing to some changing of the hands, and Capt. MAY had to engage coolies to aid his men working the vessel up.

CAUSE OF THE ANTI-MISSION FEELING.

In my letter of the 20th inst. I stated shortly the condition of affairs at Tientsin up to that moment, in regard to the kidnapping of Chinese children, and of the intense hatred caused by that system of collecting children on the part of the Catholic priests and Sisters of Charity, among all classes of the inhabitants of Tientsin. Five months back, if not earlier, I heard complaints made against the Catholic Missions in regard to this business; and since then the feeling of hatred against the Romanists has been gradually increasing, till it burst out at last, on the 21st inst., in the destruction of the Catholic establishment and their people. When a large population, regardless of future punishment, rises against a class of people residing in their midst and destroys them, there must be some strong grounds of complaint. I have no doubt the priests and sisters were under the impression they were doing the best for the eternal welfare of the children, by collecting them through the length and breadth of this region, to rear up as Catholics, and by paying their employees so much a head for doing their work. But the system led to kidnapping, and the inhabitants of this place regarded the abduction of their children with abhorrence; and, I suppose, being unable to get redress through the ordinary channels of justice, set the laws of their country at defiance, and took the law into their own hands. I know it from good authority that CHUNG-HOW stated on the 17th inst., on one of the Consuls here referring to the matter, that M. FONTANIER, the French Consul, had expressed disapproval of the system; and I have since heard it stated that similar views were entertained by Count DE ROCHECHOUART, the French Minister, who had ordered the priests to discontinue the practice. If that order had been obeyed by the priests, there would have been no rising on the part of the people against them.

OTHER ITEMS.

From the Shanghai *News-Letter*, July 11, we take the following: "Mr. A. COUTRIS was the only Frenchman in Tientsin who escaped with his life. He was concealed after he managed to elude his pursuers, and made his appearance in the Foreign Settlement the next following night after the massacre. Mr. STAMAN, a German, with his family, escaped after being hid in a stable some thirty-six hours." From Mr. COUTRIS we have been able to obtain the name list of the slain, and they are as follows, viz.:

Henri Fontanier, French Consul at Tien-tsin, Mr. Simon, Secretary of the Consulate, M. Thomassien, French Interpreter of the Lagation at Pekin, and wife, guests of the French Consul; Père Chevrier, a Catholic priest; Mr. Protopopoff, a Russian officer, and wife; Mr. Bascoff, a fur merchant; Sister Louise, an English subject, with Sisters of Charity Mary, Louiza, Victoria, Therese, Josephine, Vincenta, Oreha, Eugenie; M. and Mme. Chalmaison.

The Foreign Community buried all but the French in the cemetery, with the usual funeral ceremonies. The bodies of the French were carefully collected and placed in coffins at the cemetery, where they remain till the countrymen of the slain arrive to give them proper funeral honors and consecration. A dispatch from the British Consulate was sent down to Taku to overtake the steamer *Dragon*, which had left Tientsin shortly before the massacre. The steamer *Appin*, Capt. RUSSELL, belonging to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., and the steamer *Manchu*, Capt. STEELE, of the S. S. N. C.'s service, was in port, and as the frightful news spread, and rumors of the Chinese attack on the foreign quarter were circulated, these steamers became the place of refuge for the foreign women and children. The *Manchu*, with her own two guns, was quickly furnished with nine more, making a formidable battery for the protection of the settlement. The community quickly formed a volunteer corps for the protection of their property ashore, and all night long the streets were patrolled. Mr. STANLEY, an American missionary, was in the interior of the Province at the time, and his wife, in his absence, being without protection, fled to the foreign quarter of Tientsin, along with Miss THOMPSON, of Ohio.

PROCLAMATION BY THE EMPEROR.

CHUNG-HOW, having reported to the Emperor about the troubles in Tientsin, between the people and the missionaries, and the fight which has taken place between them; and acknowledging himself guilty, having prayed that he might be punished, and that the other local mandarins might likewise be chastised severely according to their greater or lesser guiltiness. The Privy Council (Nie-ko) have now received an imperial decree, dated Tungchih, 9th year, 5th moon, 27th day, (25th June, 1870,) which runs thus:

"In consequence of some bad people having kidnapped children, and charged the missionaries' establishments with being implicated in this crime, it came to pass that the people of Tientsin began to entertain doubts in their minds, and created disturbances. And further, in consequence of the French Consul FONTANIER having discharged a revolver in the Yamen of Chung-how, and fired a shot at the City Magistrate of Tientsin, the excitement of the people rose to such a degree that a general fight ensued, in the course of which FONTANIER was killed and missionary establishments set on fire and demolished. It appears from this, first, that CHUNG-HOW, being intrusted with the management of international affairs, has been unable to pacify the place; second, that the Taotai of Tientsin, CHOW-CHIA-HSUN, whose duty it was to set a good example to all the people, has not been able to prevent the outbreak before it was too late; third, that the Chifu (Prefect) of Tientsin, CHANG-KUANG-TSAE, and the Chih-hsien, (City Magistrate,) of Tientsin, LIU-CHIH, have shown an utter want of skill in the fulfillment of their several duties. It is evident that so great a disaster could never have taken place but for the alleged reason, and that therefore all the above-named officials must be considered guilty and responsible for these events. The Ministry of Administration (Li-pu) has therefore been instructed to define the several punishments to be inflicted upon the said officials. Further, TSENG-KWO-FAN has been ordered to repair to Tientsin, to institute strict inquiry into the occurrence, and report upon them to the Emperor. Again, as regards the miserable individuals who have been guilty of kidnapping, and the principal instigators of the late disturbances, they must be arrested and punished. It will be the duty of TSENG-KWO-FAN, in concert with CHUNG-HOW, to execute the measures necessary with regard to this latter point. In the discharge of this duty they will have to investigate the bottom and to search for the root. They must proceed with justice, and without partiality or any private considerations. This is our Imperial will."

OBITUARY.

John P. Kennedy.

JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY, who for many years bore a prominent part both in the politics and the literature of our country, the associate of CLAY and WEBSTER, and the friend of IRVING, died at Newport, R. I., on Thursday evening, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was born in Baltimore, Md., on the 25th of October, 1795, and graduated at Baltimore College in 1812. When the British troops appeared before Baltimore in 1814, and the call was made for volunteers to defend the city, Mr. KENNEDY, then but nineteen years of age, enlisted and fought in the ranks at the battles of Bladensburg and North Point. He had a decided taste for a military life, and entertained thoughts of permanently joining the army, but afterward abandoned the idea and took up the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1816, but, like most young lawyers, did not find the duties of his profession very onerous for some time, and indulged to some extent his taste for literature. In conjunction with his friend, PETER HOFFMAN CRUSE, he began the publication of the *Red Book*, a serial issued fortnightly, and made up of light sketches in prose and verse. In 1820 he entered political life, and in that year, and again in 1822, was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates. That body chose him for its Speaker, and he was the most active member in perfecting the measures providing for the payment of the State debt and the restoration of the public credit. Mr. KENNEDY's public abilities were brought into general notice by his service in the Legislature, and in 1820 he was active in promoting the re-election of Mr. MONROE to the Presidency. In 1823, he was appointed by Mr. MONROE Secretary of Legation to Chili, and accepted the post, but afterward declined it before the mission sailed for Valparaiso. He afterward became conspicuous, as an earnest opponent of the extension of slavery, and a supporter of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in the doctrine that the Missouri Compromise forever excluded slavery from States formed out of the Missouri Territory. He held no office at the time, but labored zealously with his pen in support of his political principles. He was always strongly in favor of a high tariff and of protection to home industry, and in 1830 wrote another pamphlet on this subject, which was widely circulated as a campaign document. In 1831 he was a delegate to the National Convention of the Friends of Manufacturing Industry, which was held in New-York, and was one of the committee appointed to draft an address setting forth the views of the protectionists. Belonging to the political party which was in the minority at that time in Baltimore, Mr. KENNEDY was several years longer out of public life, and devoted his leisure to literary pursuits. His first novel was published in 1832, and was entitled *Swallow Born; or, A Sojourn in the Old Dominion*. In 1835 his second and most popular novel, *Horseshoe Robinson*, was published, which is still read by lovers of fiction. *Rob of the Bowl* appeared in 1838, and was received with favor, although it never attained the popularity of its predecessors. In the same year he emerged again from his professional and literary retirement, and as a high tariff candidate for Congress in the Baltimore district was triumphantly elected and soon became one of the foremost members of the House of Representatives. He took an active part in the Presidential canvass of 1840, and was chosen one of the electors on the Harrison ticket. In 1841 he was again elected to Congress, and when President TYLER broke with the Whig Party he was selected to draw up the manifesto defending the course of the Whig members of Congress and the Cabinet, and condemning the President for his apostacy. In 1843 he was a third time elected to Congress, but failed to be returned in 1845. In the following year he was sent again to the House of delegates of Maryland, and elected speaker. At the close of his term he devoted himself to the preparation of a *Life of Wm. Wirt*, which was published in 1849. He entered zealously into the campaign for the election of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, and on the accession of the latter to the Presidential chair was appointed Secretary of the Navy. While holding this position he contributed materially to the success of Commodore PERRY's expedition to Japan, and Dr. KANE's second Arctic voyage. When in Congress he had shown a similar disposition to encourage investigation by giving his voice and influence to assist Prof. MORSE in the development of his invention of the telegraph. On the breaking out of the late war Mr. KENNEDY declared himself unreservedly on the side of the Administration. He spent several years abroad, returning in 1868, just before the Presidential election. Soon after his return he presided at a Republican mass-meeting in Baltimore and urged the election of Gen. GRANT. Mr. KENNEDY was Provost of the University of Maryland, Vice-President of the Maryland Historical Society, and a member of several other literary and scientific associations. In Europe as in the United States, he numbered among his friends many of the most distinguished literati and scientists. He was a personal friend of the late GEORGE PEABODY, and was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Baltimore, and also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The service of chaplains for the Army of the Rhine is composed of 19 Catholics, 9 Protestants, and 3 Jews.

It is intended to erect 100 additional Wesleyan chapels in London, and with that view a subscription is at once to be set on foot.

A clergyman last Summer visited the celebrated Hoosac Tunnel, and encountered a sprightly Irishman, who, in reply to the question: "Do you think this work will pay?" promptly replied: "Faith, no! but then it'll be a great ornament to society."

St. James' Church, San Francisco, the nucleus of Ritualism in California, has ceased to exist.

The Inquisition has been revived, if we may trust an extremely emphatic assertion by a correspondent at Rome to the *Churchman*. The Holy Office, he affirms, has lately ordered the imprisonment of a man named JOSEPH CARDINI on a charge of sorcery.

Dr. GUINNESS reports great success in the distribution of the Scriptures in France. The officials interpose no objections; the parish priests are unable, even if inclined, to prevent the work; and the people receive the Bible with avidity.

The several Conferences of the African Methodist Episcopal Church are asked to contribute $100 each toward the building of a Metropolitan Church in Washington.

The Methodists of Omaha have changed their old church into a block of stores that will soon rent for $10,000 a year. This income is to go to the cause of church extension in the State of Nebraska forever, and will secure the building of at least ten churches in the rural districts every year.

The Wesleyan Methodists report a membership of 1,146,081, and a subscription, or thank-offering, during the centenary year of $8,339,662.

Rev. GEORGE S. PRENTISS, D. D., of New-York, declines the appointment of the General Assembly to the chair of Theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago.

Fourteen million copies of SPURGEON's sermons are reported to have been sold in England, and 300,000 in America; and SPURGEON is but thirty-six years old.

A new association has been formed called the "National Anti-secret Society." One of its objects is to exclude from the church all persons who have any connection whatever with secret societies of any kind.

In Oregon, Ill., the Roman Catholics have a church, but no resident priest. The child of a Catholic parent died there the other day, and, in the absence of the priest, Rev. GEO. W. CROFTS, a Protestant minister officiated, by request, in the Catholic Church, and pronounced a benediction at the grave, his service and remarks being acceptable to the Catholic people.

At a moment when the Pope is putting himself on an equality with God, it may be of interest to know that in the year 1707 the French Academy offered a prize for a poem the subject of which was that the French Monarch was at least superior to humanity. The theme for the poet to illustrate was "That the King's wisdom renders him superior to all manner of events."

At the recent session of the French Methodist Conference, statistics were given as follows: Chapels and other preaching places, 184; ministers, 30; evangelists and teachers, 22; local preachers, 101; members, 2,049, with 167 on trial; day-schools, 9, with 321 scholars, and 53 Sabbath Schools, with 310 teachers and 2,539 scholars.

Bishop HUNTINGTON, of Central New-York, in his annual address to the Convention, characterizes the music in some of the Episcopal Churches as bad intrinsically, absolutely and hopelessly. He said a choir lately repeated "amen" eleven times in immediate succession, by actual count.

Pope PIUS IX. finds himself ignored by Europe, and complains bitterly that he has received on the occasion of this great triumph of the Catholic Party, not a single letter, either of felicitation or of reproach, from the foreign Ambassadors, or from the commanders of the late army of occupation.

Here is something fresh and vouched for: A minister informed his audience at a funeral the other day that "in this calamity we are cognizant of the contiguity to the confines of hades or the unseen world, which we cannot relude nor escape."

Mr. WILBUR F. WATKINS, lately pastor of the First Methodist Society in New-Haven, and wife, were recently confirmed in the Divinity School Chapel at Middletown, by Bishop WILLIAMS. Mr. WATKINS is a candidate for Holy Orders in the Diocese of Long Island.

The Marquis of Westminster, who warmly exerts himself in the cause of the deaf and dumb in London, has given a piece of land valued at $16,000, in that city, for a new church for mutes.

Bishop VAIL had a providential escape from sudden death, recently, while out driving near Lake Sibley, Kansas. The team became frightened and ran down a steep hill at a furious rate, throwing the Bishop out, but not injuring him enough to interfere with his Episcopal appointments.

Rev. Dr. G. C. HECKMAN, of Albany, N. Y., has decided to accept the Presidency of Hanover College, Indiana.

In New-England there are, according to the report of the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, 4,500 members, and among them during the past year there were thirty-five admissions, thirty-four births and seventy-five deaths. At this rate, progress in numbers, at least, is backward.

Rev. W. W. GARDNER, Professor of Theology in Bethel College, Russellville, Ky., has declined the honorary degree of D. D., conferred on him by Union University, "on the ground that he seriously questions the propriety and utility of such distinctive titles among brethren."

Dr. THOLUCK tells a story of a minister who once preached a sermon to sixteen hearers, in which he warned them against the error of considering church-going an essential part of Christianity.

The oldest Episcopal church in New-England, and probably in the United States, is at Wickford, R. I., although it is no longer in use. It is called St. Paul's, and was built in 1707, at North Kingston, about five miles north of Wickford, whence it was removed in 1800 to its present location. During the Revolution it was used as barracks for American soldiers.

The London *Times* hears on good authority that a large section of Roman Catholics in Austria have made up their minds to secede to Protestantism unless Cardinal RAUSCHER promptly repudiates the dogma of Papal infallibility. This is a startling comment on Dr. MANNING's declaration in the Vatican Council, that the immediate effect of proclaiming the dogma would be to induce a large secession from Protestantism to Roman Catholicism.

The Moravians in this country are divided into two provinces, one in the Northern, the other in the Southern States. The statistics of the Northern province, just published, show that there are 52 churches, having 5,970 communicants, (an increase of 200,) 992 non-communicants, 3,610 children, and 5,494 Sunday-school scholars. The largest church—that at Bethlehem, Penn.—has 1,012 communicants; and at Hope, Ind., Nazareth, Penn., and at Philadelphia, there are churches with between 250 and 300 members each. Their ministers number 43. The Southern province is much smaller, having 1,050 communicants, and 635 children and other members.

Cheyenne illustrates the fact that our religious progress does not lay behind our industrial and commercial enterprise. With a population of about 4,000, this enterprising little city, the capital of Wyoming Territory, contains five churches—an Episcopalian, a Methodist, a Presbyterian, a Congregational, and a Roman Catholic—all erected during the last three years, at an aggregate cost of about $24,000. Three years ago there was but one house of any kind in the place.

A correspondent of the New-York *Observer* says: "The new Synod of the Pacific, as constituted by the last General Assembly, now embraces nearly all the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, being in extent about three-quarters as great as all that portion of our Union lying east of the Mississippi River. And yet, in all this vast extent of country we have but seventy churches and seventy-nine ministers."

"For the comparison of the Methodists with other prominent Churches in Ohio," says the *Christian Union*, the most recent accessible returns are those for 1868, when they stood thus:

	Members.	Ministers.	Ch'r'h's.	Value of Ch'rches.
Methodist	129,943	790	1,669	$2,544,263
Presbyterian	38,599	409	681	2,291,077
Baptist	33,869	300	489	952,045
United Brethren	12,545	151	...	......
Congregational	13,204	165	142	483,310
Lutheran	10,500	113	374	698,340
Protestant Episcopal	9,500	103	105	829,675

The *Independent* claims that England is in advance of us. She has established several ministerial "intelligence offices." To these offices any vacant parish may apply for a servant (of the church,) and any distressed clergyman for a situation. The price of the market is not high at the time of our writing, if we may judge from the quotations in *Chambers's Journal*. Two hundred clergymen are reported as "out of employment." One man—who, with unconscious self-satire, has described his "views" as moderate—ventures to demand £180 a year. Only seven aspire to £150. A single divine underbids these by £10. Thirty-five ask for £120; and the other 150 or so of reverend gentlemen are actually going—or wanting to go—for £100 a year or less; several asking less than a good butler's wages, and one offering himself for "10s. 6s. a service and his traveling expenses." The whole 200 could be procured for less than half the price paid for a bishop.

The Bogus Masonic Lodge—The Parties Held for Examination.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, JOHN STEPHENSON was put forward on the complaint of DAVID ERLICH, No. 87 Hester-street, on a charge of swindling. Some of the particulars were given in the TIMES, yesterday. The charge being of a nature that possessed considerable degree of interest for the members of the Masonic confraternity, several prominent members of the Order were in attendance during the investigation, and eagerly watched the result. Mr. ELRICH stated that on the 13th July the prisoner and his brother-in-law, JOHN BOMFELD, called at his place of business and induced him to become a member of the Masonic Society, representing that they could procure his admission into a lodge at a nominal charge. He accompanied them to a room in No. 270 Grand-street, which they persuaded him was their lodge, and in the presence of twelve or fourteen others put him through a ceremony they assured him was the ordinary Masonic rite. He then paid the prisoner $20, and on subsequent demands made by him, paid him several sums of money amounting to $5. The name of the lodge he understood to be "Manton," but the prisoner also referred to it as "Mariners' M. D.," in a memorandum he made of his installation in a book. Imagining that he belonged to the organization, Mr ELRICH presented himself to the Grand Secretary, when he ascertained that he had been swindled, for the prisoner had been expelled from the Society some years previous. When brought before Judge SCOTT, who is Worshipful Master of Mariners' Lodge, STEPHENSON denied all knowledge of the matter, and was fully committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

Immigration for the Past Week.

The immigration statistics for the past week, given below, show that but 3,050 alien passengers were landed at this port, a very small number compared with the returns for previous weeks during the Summer. The falling off is easily accounted for by the war in Europe and the stoppage of the Bremen and the Hamburg lines of steamers, the vessels of each of which brought hundreds of passengers at each trip. While these steamers were running the immigration aggregated each week over 20,000, but with the war and the stoppage of the steamers it has fallen off to the almost insignificant number reported above.

That the breaking out of the war has put a stop to German immigration is not a fact; for every Liverpool and Glasgow steamer brings Germans, and in just about the same proportion as before. This proves that those Dutchmen who have made up their minds to emigrate, do so notwithstanding the war, and find their way out of the fatherland to such ports as Rotterdam, Hague, and other Dutch ports—thence to Liverpool, and from there to this country.

The daily report of immigration for the past week is as follows:

Aug. 13—Steam-ship Winchester, Aspinwall	10
Bark Paolina, Leghorn	4
Aug. 14—Steam-ship City of Brussels, Liverpool	786
Ship Eugenia, Hamburg	166
Ship Great Western, Liverpool	378
Ship Loch Katrine, London	2
Bark Union, Cadiz	3
Aug. 15—Steam-ship Nevada, Liverpool	415
Aug. 16—Steam-ship Abyssinia, Liverpool	484
Aug. 17—Steam-ship Denmark, Havre	108
Steam-ship Helvetia, Liverpool	513
Steam-ship Morro Castle, Havana	49
Aug. 18—Steam-ship Caledonia, Glasgow	132
Total	3,050

The Fourth Ward Gambling Murder.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday held an inquest into the cause of the death of GEORGE JOHNSON, who was stabbed early in the morning of Aug. 3 in the Fourth Ward, and died from the effects during the same day. Several witnesses were examined, and from their testimony it appears that during the previous night JOHNSON, PATRICK GRIFFIN, PATRICK VAUGHAN, THOMAS MANGAM and some others were in the saloon No. 88 New-Chambers-street, playing cards. MANGAM kept the game, and GRIFFIN accused him of cheating. This, of course, MANGAM denied, and GRIFFIN knocked him down. MANGAM made his escape from the place, and GRIFFIN then threatened JOHNSON and his companions, at the same time leaving the saloon. JOHNSON and his friends followed, and meeting GRIFFIN on the street, they became engaged in an altercation, during which GRIFFIN stabbed JOHNSON twice in the head and twice in the left shoulder, after which he made his escape, although pursued by JOHNSON's friends and the Police. He was seen to run into a hallway in Oliver-street, thence by the rear to Catharine-street, since which time nothing has been found of his whereabouts. JOHNSON was taken to the Park Hospital, where he died. The post-mortem examination developed the fact that one of the wounds in the head had penetrated the skull to the brain, and death had resulted therefrom. A verdict was therefore rendered against PATRICK GRIFFIN. JOHNSON was born in this City, and resided at No. 124 Cherry-street. The Police have vainly attempted to find GRIFFIN, who is still at large.

A Young Girl Abducted by a Car Conductor.

GEORGE HEDGES, conductor of car No. 45 on the Second-avenue line, was brought before the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of having abducted EMELIA COLLINS, aged sixteen years, the daughter of MICHAEL COLLINS, residing in Eighty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues. The girl left home on Monday night, and has not been seen or heard from since. HEDGES was the last seen in her company, being with her at about 12 o'clock midnight. The girl's father stated in Court that HEDGES attempted to seduce her two years ago, and has since kept company with her in a clandestine manner. He believed that HEDGES had placed her in some house of prostitution. HEDGES was committed to prison pending Justice COULTER's decision.

Probable Brutal Murder of a Wife.

Mrs. MARY ANN CRONIN was yesterday morning brutally kicked by her husband, WILLIAM CRONIN, at their residence, No. 64 Roosevelt-street, and now lies in the City Hall Park Hospital in a supposed dying condition. From the woman's ante-mortem deposition it appears that WILLIAM is a very brutal fellow, continually intoxicated, and has often beaten his wife in a shameless manner. Yesterday morning, at an early hour, while MARY ANN was in bed, she heard a noise at the door, which she opened and admitted her husband, who had been absent during the night. He was very intoxicated at the time, and, as he staggered into the room, his wife asked him why he stayed out so late. Without replying he kicked her a violent blow in the abdomen, which felled her to the ground, and while she lay there he kicked her several times on the back and head. The poor woman got up with great difficulty and escaped to the street; but before she had gone but a short distance, she felt that she was bleeding from the womb. She therefore sought refuge in the Park Hospital. Being advanced about four or five months toward maternity, the injury is likely to prove very serious. She added that whenever her husband became intoxicated, he invariably abused her. A verdict was therefore returned against CRONIN, who was committed to the Tombs to await the result of his brutality. CRONIN is a public porter, and is always quarrelsome while under the influence of liquor.

BASE-BALL.

An Exciting Contest in Brooklyn—Another Victory for the Blue Stockings—Defeat of the Stars.

A large number of spectators visited the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, for the purpose of witnessing the grand match between the champion amateur nine of the Star Club and the now noted Blue Stocking nine of the Forest City Club, of Cleveland. Considerable interest was manifested in this match, it being generally anticipated that the Blue Stockings would find their masters in the Star nine, especially as the occasion was to be made noteworthy by the first appearance of HICKS as the catcher of the latter body, who became quite distinguished this season as the catcher in the National nine of Washington. Though he is not yet eligible to play in the Star nine in a regular match, he was put on in the game, the Forest City Club not belonging to the National Association. MANLY had to retire to make place for HICKS, CLYNE playing at third base in MANLY's place. On the Forest City side all were in their regular positions, with J. WHITE catching and PRATT pitching. The game began at 4 P. M., with the Blue Stockings at the bat; and, though but one man made a base by his hit they secured two runs by errors, the Stars getting a single. This gave the Blues the lead, but in the next inning they lost it, the Stars scoring 3. The close of the fourth inning, however, saw the Blues ahead by a score of 7 to 5. In the ensuing four innings, the Blues were whitewashed, while the Stars, adding 2 runs to their score, made the eighth inning stand 7 to 7, and placed the game in a very interesting position. In the ninth inning, the Forest City players did some of their best batting. They scored 2 runs and fielded out the Stars for a blank. They were acknowledged the victors by a score of 9 to 7, and were greeted with applause by their friends. Their lady admirers also gave them numerous boquets. This was the last game of the series. Today the Cleveland players leave for Philadelphia, to play the Athletics. They return on Wednesday to play a home-and-home game with the Mutuals. The following is the score of yesterday's game:

FOREST CITY.	1B.	PO.	A.	STAR.	1B.	PO.	A.
J. White, c.	1	7	0	Rogers, l. f.	1	2	0
Ward, s. s.	0	0	2	Jewell, r. f.	1	0	0
Pratt, p.	1	1	0	Dollard, s. s.	1	0	1
Sutton, 3d b.	0	5	1	Clyne, 3d b.	1	1	1
Carlton, 1st b.	0	9	0	Cummings, p.	0	1	1
Allison, c. f.	3	3	0	McDiarmed, c. f.	0	2	1
Kimball, 2d b.	3	1	4	Worth, 2d b.	1	2	0
Heubell, l. f.	2	1	0	Packer, 1st b.	1	6	1
E. White, r. f.	1	0	0	Hicks, c.	0	13	5
Total	11	27	7	Total	6	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Forest City	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	—9
Star	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—7

Umpire—Mr. C. MILLS, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.

Crimes and Casualties.

Mrs. ERNESTINE MILLER, aged thirty, German, while sweeping out the water-closet at No. 123 Avenue A, yesterday morning, fell dead from the inhalation of the vapors from the cesspool. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to held the inquest.

RICHARD BARRETT, aged nineteen, a brakeman on the Harlem Railroad, while walking along the top of a freight-train, at Melrose, Westchester County, at an early hour yesterday morning, was killed by coming in contact with a bridge. The body was brought on to this City and placed in the freight-depot at Forty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, to await the action of Coroner KEENAN. BARRETT was a resident of Dovers Plains, and the body will be removed thence for burial.

On Thursday last a man giving the name of Dr. SEILER hired a room at No. 317 East Twenty-sixth-street. From his inability to pay the rent in advance it has been surmised that he was very poor, but at his request he was allowed time. On Friday he complained of ill-health, consequently, when he did not rise early, yesterday morning, no particular notice was taken of it. Later in the day some persons visited the doctor's room, and found him dead in bed, with a vial of laudanum near by. It is believed he committed suicide, and Coroner KEENAN will inquire into the case today. Dr. SEILER was about fifty-eight or sixty years of age, and a native of Switzerland.

An affray occurred yesterday morning at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, in which HENRY OBERLANDER, of No. 420 Fifth-street, was stabbed in the back by a man named WM. WEIGH, and slightly wounded. The assailant escaped, and the injured man having had his wounds dressed at the Thirty-fifth-street Station-house, went home.

A number of slight fires occurred yesterday morning—one at No. 69 Cherry-street, caused a damage of $75, and another in the basement of the furniture-store No. 69 Bowery, occasioned even less damage.

WM. LAKE, ten years of age, when in Henry-street, near Catharine, was attacked by a dog supposed to have symptoms of hydrophobia, and badly bitten in the chin, and was taken to the Park Hospital. The dog was killed at James'-slip.

HENRY MULLIMER fell, yesterday, at the corner of Murray and West streets, dislocating his left shoulder, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

Thursday last, THOMAS MCINERY and MICHAEL GALLAGHER, while in the liquor-store of JAMES CAREY, No. 259 West-street, became boisterous and finally attacked the bar-keeper, PATRICK SHEEHY, knocking him down and stabbing him twice in the left arm, inflicting severe wounds. The assailants escaped, as the Fifth Precinct Police do not appear to have even heard of the affair until yesterday.

THOS. MOLONEY, of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, was severely wounded on the head with a shovel, yesterday, in One Hundred and Tenth-street, by an unknown man.

CORNELIUS CROWLEY and DAVID CAHILL quarreled in Rosevelt-street, last night, the former being twice wounded in the head with a knife. CAHILL was arrested.

JOHN SHAFF, aged nine years, of No. 216 East Eleventh-street, was killed yesterday, by the fall of a pile of bricks near his residence.

ELIZABETH MCCABE was run over, yesterday, in Broadway, near Worth-street, by a wagon, and had her right arm fractured. She was taken to the Park Hospital.

The Yorkville Outrage—The Prisoner Fully Committed.

The examination in the case of JAMES LANE, charged by ELLEN CONROY with having committed an indecent assault on her, was concluded at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, before Acting Police-Justice MCGUIRE. The evidence of several persons who testified for the defense was regarded by some as nothing less than perjury. It is said, on the authority of LANE's own wife, that the complainant is the sixth girl whom he has ruined during the last six or eight years. He gave a display of his brutality yesterday by fiercely swearing that he would take the lives of the reporters who attended the Court, for having exposed his infamous and cruel conduct. At the conclusion of the testimony, Acting Justice MCGUIRE committed the accused to answer without bail.

Assault on an Officer.

JOHN MCDARRICK, of No. 652 Washington-street, quarreled with unknown men, last evening, in front of THOS. MCFADEN's liquor store, No. 205 West Houston-street, when Officer HOSFORD interfered, and was severely beaten by the gang. MCDARRICK was arrested by Capt. MCDONNELL, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

Once More in the Crucible!!
GREAT FIRE AT CANTON, N. Y.
THE BUSINESS PART OF THE TOWN DESTROYED.
HERRING'S SAFES.

CANTON, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1870.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTS: On the 9th inst. nearly the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. We are again one of the unfortunates, losing our entire stock, and again we are pleased to say that your "Champion Safe" has proved its value by saving our books, papers and money. This safe fell into the cellar filled with boxes, barrels, &c., and remained in this burning mass until the following day. Upon opening, we find everything in good condition, the backs of the books only being somewhat warped by steam. As soon as our new store is completed we shall want another Safe.

This is the second time we are indebted to your Safe for the preservation of our books, &c., within a year, and think they are fairly entitled to the name of "Champion." CALDWELL BROS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
THE BEST PROTECTION FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN.
HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES.

The new combination of Hardened Steel and Iron, with the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen." (Herring & Floyd's Patent.)

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—*Advertisement.*

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Ling Wan, Chinese Physician,

No. 40 East 14th-st., has 300 remarkable Chinese medicines unknown in America, and native apothecaries to dispense them. They produce effects almost incredible, rebuilding the system and annihilating diseases of the internal organs. Consultation free. Charges reasonable.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes. Depot No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

DISHER—TIMOLAT.—At North Bergen, N. J., on 15th inst., by Rev. W. V. V. Mabin, GEORGE M. DISHER to LOUISE, daughter of the late Louis J. Timolat.

DIED.

BOWDEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, HENRY, only son of Wm. H. and Ellen Bowden, aged 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 155 West 29th st., on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

DECKER.—At Chicago, Ill., on Sunday, Aug. 7, WILLIAM A. DECKER, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, S. I., on Sunday, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HAGAMAN.—In New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 20, GEORGE C. HAGAMAN, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 417 East 50th-st., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

HOXIE.—At Westerly, R. I., on Thursday, the 18th inst., JOSEPH HOXIE, of this City, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Rev. Dr. Budington's Church, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock.

KILGOUR.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, FLORENCE ISABEL, only child of George C. and Mary E. Kilgour, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandparents, corner Broadway and Grove-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PRALL.—At West Flushing, Long Island, on Friday, Aug. 19, Mrs. ELIZABETH M. PRALL, wife of John P. Prall, in the 50th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Newtown. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 1½ P. M., returning leave Newtown at 4¾ and 6¼ P. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Aug. 18, ALEXANDER SMITH, aged 20 years and 8 months.

Funeral will take place from the Market-street Church, corner of Market and Henry sts., Sunday, Aug. 21, at 1 P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

SIMONS.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 18, at New-Rochelle, SYLVIA LELAND, wife of Edward G. Simons, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ Vermont and Massachusetts papers please copy.

SHERWOOD.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Friday afternoon, Aug. 19, MARY P. SHERWOOD, daughter of the late Gilbert and Ann Sherwood.

Her remains will be taken on Monday to Ridgefield, Conn., for interment.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

SPEERS.—At Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 20, SARAH J., eldest daughter of William S. and Eliza Speers, aged 29 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 134 Wayne-st., Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock.

SCHAFF.—Suddenly, Aug. 20, JOHN EDWIN SCHAFF, son of Dr. Philip and Mary E. Schaff, from the effects of a fall.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOMPSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, CAROLINE M., wife of Thomas Tompson, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 96 2d-av., on Monday, Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT WINDOW
UMBRELLAS.
NEWEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
SIMON HEITER & CO.,
NO. 86 LEONARD-ST.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND most perfect manufactory in the United States. 45,000 now in use! GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS and MELODEONS will be delivered in any part of the United States reached by Express, (where they have no agent,) free of charge, on receipt of list price.
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COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at the Mariner's, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL; at corner of Watts and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, at 3½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D.; in the EVENING by Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D. Services as usual every SABBATH through the Summer.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held every SUNDAY, in the new and beautiful chapel of the Institution, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. G. J. MINGINS will conduct the exercises. All interested are cordially invited to be present. Singing by the children.
W. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—This church will be open for Divine service during the month of August at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. Mr. HARLOW, of Florida, N. Y., is expected to preach SUNDAY, 21st inst.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st. near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ABEL STEVENS, LL.D., and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM TODAY AT 3 P. M., in the hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st.—Wonderful manifestations are witnessed here every SUNDAY, proving conclusively that spirits do hold converse with mortals, encouraging and moving them onward to their heavenly home. Admission free.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7¾. All are invited. Strangers specially welcome. Seats free.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Camp-meeting prayer-meeting throughout the day, commencing at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor.—Young people's prayer-meeting at 7¾ o'clock SUNDAY EVENING, in the Lecture room. All are cordially invited. Strangers welcome.

HEAR YE HIM!—THAT MAN OF GOD who is set as a sign to be spoken against, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Sealed Book Opened.*

TRINITY PARISH—FREE CHAPEL OF ST. AUGUSTINE, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts. Divine service at this chapel on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN officiating.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—SABBATH, Aug. 21, Sabbath-school, 2½ P. M. The public, and especially strangers in the City, are invited to attend.

UNIVERSALIST SERVICES AT BREvoort Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Rev. CHAS. FLUHRER will lead and address the meeting. Seats free. The public cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder W. H. SPENCER, from Rochester, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Casting Down of Thrones.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts.: services will be held in this place of worship as usual; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIS, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; also, Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, Pastor.—Rev. HALSEY MOORE will preach SUNDAY, Aug. 21, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P.M. Strangers welcome.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH on SABBATH next, in Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, WEST corner 14th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. A. LONGACRE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ in the morning, and 7¾ in the evening.

REV. H. R. NYE, AT PLIMPTON'S Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., (Mr. LEE'S Society,) on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH corner 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. W. A. STIRLING at 7¾ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYterian Church, near 8th-av.—Prof. W. H. GREEN, of Princeton, N. J., will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

TRINITY PARISH—ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, Varick-st.—Divine service at this chapel on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

JERSEY CITY.

Another Chapter in the History of Our Neighbor.

Some of its Grand Enterprises — Its Railroads, Canals and Manufactories — Its Magnificent Prospects.

Three great railroads, stretching out fan-like from a circle whose centre is the business portion of New-York, make Jersey City famous because their Eastern terminus is on her soil, making it the greatest thoroughfare in America, and over it passes much of the wealth of the Continent.

Though the city received its first charter in 1820, it was still Old "Paulus Hook," in sand hill, marsh and reputation, till the first railroad was opened there. To Gen. JOHN S. DARCY, the first President, and JOHN P. JACKSON, Esq., first Secretary, both deceased, the country owes a debt of gratitude for their energy in pushing through the New-Jersey Road. They had many obstacles to overcome, and in the then infancy of railroad enterprise, the most formidable was the want of public confidence and co-operation. They were hemmed in by wide marshy meadows; the difficult trap-rock of Bergen Hill was to be cut through; two rivers were to be bridged, turnpike and bridge companies lo be fought, and the whole generation of old-fashioned people predicting certain failure, or unnumbered accidents in case of success. The first Board of Directors was elected in 1832, and the road from Newark commenced with but $35,000 in the treasury. At a critical period, New-York and New-England capitalists came to the rescue, and the road was built. But the cars were for some time drawn by horses. It was formally opened between Newark and Jersey City, Sept. 15, 1834, fare 50 cents, besides 12½ cents ferriage. After steam was introduced on the road, horses were employed to draw the cars round Bergen Hill till the cut was finished. The excavation cost $400,000, $40,000 of which were paid for powder, and forty lives were lost. The whole first cost of the road was $2,000,000. The rails were wrought iron bars, ½ an inch thick, spiked to sleepers, laid lengthwise. The weight of trains made these bars curl and shoot through the bottom of the cars, to the great danger and consternation of the passengers. Hammers and spikes were carried on the trains, and when a "snake head" appeared, the passengers sometimes assisted in nailing it down. The Bergen Hill cut was finished in 1838, and the first train from Jersey City to Philadelphia commenced running Jan. 1, 1839. For many years this was the only track in the city, and the only means of reaching this point by rail from the West. The Morris and Essex Company ran their trains over it; the Central Railroad of New-Jersey used it till about five years ago, and Erie carried its immense traffic over it while the work at Long Dock and Bergen Tunnel was in progress. The tracks now cover a space of about 800 feet on the river front, and the car-houses, factories, paint-shops, freight-houses, round-house, &c., occupy almost the entire space for two blocks above Montgomery-street, from the river half a mile back towards Bergen Hill.

A MAGNIFICENT PROJECT.

The officers of the Company have a project on foot which will change the whole appearance and business of this part of the city. It is to straighten their road, so as to run near the Erie property at Long Dock, and elevate the track on a combination of magnificent stone arches over the tops of the houses, leaving the City below to do as it pleases, without fear of being run over by the cars. This will involve a removal of the ferries, and in their place will be a row of splendid docks for commercial purposes.

The Cumming Car Factory, celebrated throughout the world, where most of the New-Jersey companies cars were built, formed a feature in this part of the City till the disastrous fire of last Winter. They are now established at West Bergen. A projected canal above the contemplated new track will furnish long rows of docks running several blocks back from the river, and the Erie Company are preparing to make a similar canal, running parallel with it. If this work is carried out, the two companies will confer a greater blessing on Jersey City than if they founded a free hospital with a perpetual endowment; for a walk up to Long Dock discloses, after you pass large manufactories, oil refineries, &c., that occupy nearly the entire space of dry land, the slimest, dirtiest shore in this part of the country. When the tide is down, on a hot day, it is absolutely sickening. Old bits of carpet and clothing, ragged baskets, old tin kettles, boilers, and various articles of household crockery, all covered by green filthy slime, are to be seen, suggestive of every nasty thing that lies or crawls in such a stench, including dead cats and dogs, and some other dead shapes, whose mystery the rising and falling tides reveals. Decaying hulks of vessels are moored in the mud, where rats rush frantically through their gaping seams. The immense Long Dock, with its forty miles of track, its mammoth store and freight houses, its fine passenger depot, the immense engine-house, reaching from Provost to Prospect street, the turntable and repair shops, the large establishments for manufacturing and repairing, not only coal and freight cars, but new coaches with all the modern improvements—show that somebody has, within a short space of time, exercised the energy of Young America in the development of this valuable but neglected spot. A few old cars, weather-worn, shattered, and innocent of paint, stand upon a side track as relics of another period.

OTHER RAILROADS AND THEIR DEVELOPMENTS.

Between this and the Erie or northern wing, but its terminus at the south part of the city, comes the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. It has performed a most important work in developing the northern half of the State. Commenced under discouraging circumstances, in 1835, it was not completed to Easton till seventeen years after. But it has the advantage of being one of the best built, best equipped, and best managed roads in the world. The morning of the 1st of July, 1852, will long be remembered by the friends of the road as the day when the last rail was laid, and eight splendid cars, drawn by the large and beautiful engine "Pennsylvania"—all adorned with flags—bore the directors and their invited guests over the line to Easton, while thousands of the inhabitants at different stations hailed the event with cheers, waving handkerchiefs and flags, and the firing of cannon. It was a great benefit to upper Jersey, because it gave them a quick transit to the New-York market. It was a benefit to New-York, for its growing towns opened to her merchants new opportunities to sell their goods, and gave them access to cheap and beautiful country homes. It poured a new flood of wealth in coal and iron into the lap of Jersey City, from rich veins in Pennsylvania that the canals could not reach. It has been the making of the southern half of the City, by filling up miles of unwholesome marsh and making it a site for valuable manufactures and commercial warehouses. The extension to Jersey City was completed Aug. 31, 1864. At the terminus it has about forty tracks. Bay Bridge, across the lower part of Newark Bay, is a part of the extension, and is about two miles long. This road now forms in its connection with the Pennsylvania Central, the great middle line to the West. It is yearly adding to its freight and the amount is becoming enormous, slate from the Lehigh quarries being a considerable item. The Northern wing, or the Erie Road, has been "written up and written down" so often that it scarcely needs an allusion. But it is only since passing under the control of the present managers that it has become strictly a Jersey City institution. Its particular and more immediate connection geographically, seems to lie in the direction of the great lakes, while it taps every reservoir in Western New-York and Northern Pennsylvania, and has recently become one of our greatest coal roads. Beyond this, its managers contemplate extending its line from points already reached, to end only at the Pacific. While Jersey City can have the immense docks and shops recently built on the worst part of her soil, to give employment to hundreds of men, and millions of tons of freight are poured down here to be handled, she will probably be well satisfied with the new order of things. The new palace cars on each of these three lines have added greatly to their popularity. The Erie Company own a considerable amount of real estate on both sides of their track through Jersey and Hudson Cities. The celebrated Bergen tunnel is three-quarters of a mile long, twenty-three feet high, twenty-eight feet wide, and has two tracks. It has eight shafts in the top of the arch. The Delaware and Lackawana Company's trains have been running over this track, but are now preparing to lay out a new section of road of their own, Erie requiring its track for the exclusive use of its own trains.

THE MORRIS CANAL.

Perhaps no one enterprise contributed more toward the prosperity of the place in the first stages of its growth than the Morris Canal. It has an almost romantic history. It was mapped out and engineered through by DE WITT CLINTON, who sagaciously laid the route where it could be fed by the unfailing waters of Lake Hopatcony, in Morris County. It was one of the first grand enterprises commenced by the infant Republic; and the swords of the Revolution became, as it were, welded into spades to dig this channel of internal commerce. Lake Hopatcony is nine hundred feet above the level of the sea, and of sufficient volume to supply New-York with water. This insured ultimate success. The company was organized in 1821. LAFAYETTE and WASHINGTON IRVING were among its first stockholders, and letters written by them are now on file in the office of the Company. CADWALLADER D. COLDEN was largely interested in the work. Starting with a capital of $1,600,000, $4,000,000 were expended before the canal was finished. LAFAYETTE negotiated a loan of $2,000,000 with the Dutch, and the work being completed to Newark in 1829, the barriers of Lake Hopatcony were cut, and its waters poured into the channel. The Dutch mortgage was afterward foreclosed, the canal sold, and purchased by the present Company. It was extended to Jersey City in 1836. The Company was reorganized in 1844. The first anthracite coal ever brought here probably came by the Morris Canal, and it was for many years the only route by which coal was brought direct from the mines.

The first boats used were "fleckers," carrying eighteen tons. Their capacity was afterward increased to twenty-five tons. JACOB F. RANDOLPH, Esq., now President of the Company, once commanded a craft of this description on this channel, having been born on its banks, and "from a boy wantoned with its breakers." The present capacity of the boats, now numbering 1,000, is 100 tons. The coal trade, which forms the principal part of the Company's business, is also an important branch to Jersey City enterprise, it being one of the great coal depots of the United States. Among the most extensive wharves are those of PARDEE & CO., G. B. LINDERMAN, VAN WINKLE & STOUT, and DETMOLD & CO. Mr. ALFRED LAWTON is now experimenting at the Company's wharves with a machine for unloading coal-boats by steam. Many shippers prefer to carry their coal in boats, as it goes direct to New-York without breaking bulk. The tonnage during the year ending Aug. 1, 1870, has been more than double that of the preceding year. Ten thousand tons of ore are annually carried for the Passaic Zinc Works. The course which the canal runs through the city makes it a valuable and indispensable channel, through which freight is conveyed to some of the most important manufactories located on it. Surveys have been made and adopted by the Company for extending the canal along Mill Creek to the lower part of Communipaw Bay, and thence through the middle of the Bay to a magnificent basin extending from Washington to Hudson-street. This new canal will be about 200 feet wide. The Central Railroad Company are filling up both sides of the channel, and docks are rising above the sluggish waters, that will afford facilities for immense business enterprises. To fill up this ground millions of tons of the street dirt of New-York are brought here in vessels. The Morris canal boats do a large business in carrying iron ore from Lake Champlain and Staten Island to the Lehigh region, it being necessary to mix these ores with the Hemetite of the Lehigh mines to make good iron.

THE OLD GLASS WORKS

erected in 1824, by P. C. DUNMER & BROTHER, were for a long time the only glass works in Jersey, and the first manufactory established in Jersey City. The proprietors aimed to make the best quality of plate and cut glass, and specimens preserved by them show their superior skill. Pure silex had not then been discovered in this country, and they were obliged to extract it from the sand and mud at great cost. Unwilling to make inferior wares, no expense was spared. An agent was sent to England to obtain workmen. Costly wares were manufactured—more than could be sold—and accumulated in the proprietor's hands. The wares had a better reputation than any in America, but rival companies starting in Brooklyn and other places kept down the price, so that after about thirty years' experience, the Jersey City firm gave up the business. The place had once a reputation for fine porcelain, clay of the best quality being in abundance. Workmen were brought from France, and specimens of their skill are still extant in the shape of fine chinaware among some of the old families in the City. The porcelain works finally merged into the present pottery.

The row of brick houses on the north side of Essex-street was once the home of the wealthy families of the place. Col. VARICK's house was among the number, and envious neighbors gave it the name of "Quality Row." In their best days no buildings stood between these houses and the bay, and a beautiful greensward extended down to the shore. Those of the old residents who still remain here speak with affectionate regret of the view from their homes, now shut off by smoky factories; of sunlit waters, gilded spires, and snowy sails; the picture framed in by the dark blue outlines of the island hills; of delicious breezes that came from the ocean, and rippled the bay in their course; of the glory of moonlight and starlight, whose enchantment was as complete as it was fleeting,—all gone, to return no more forever, before the usurpations of trade. On the site of the old glass-works, in 1863, was erected by J. O. MATTHIESSEN and W. A. WIECHERS,

THE LARGEST SUGAR REFINERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The firm was changed 4th July, 1868, to the New-Jersey Sugar Refining Company. Feb. 1, 1870, it became F. O. MATTHIESSEN & WIECHER'S Sugar Refining Company. The buildings cover about seven acres of ground; the main building is 126 feet high, and one adjoining it 96 feet. The process of refining is curious and interesting. Raw sugar is brought here from all countries where the cane is grown, and some beet sugar from France and Germany. Three hundred boxes of raw sugar per day are worked up at these mills. The boxes or bags are brought to the doors of the building from the ships in lighters. At a chute two men stand and strike off the lids, and the sugar falls into a current of warm water, in which it is dissolved and then pumped to the top of the highest building into a row of enormous kettles containing albumen, which fastens to a portion of the dirt and causes it to rise in scum, in the process of boiling. From these kettles it is run off into a row of filters containing bone charcoal, to which dirt sticks as easily and firmly as your tongue would to an iron pump-handle on a frosty morning. It is this property of bone charcoal that makes it indispensable in sugar-refining. At the bottom of each filter is a bag of fine canvass, inside of a larger and coarser one, used in case the inside bag should burst. Through this the fluid is strained, and runs off into tanks as clear as water. Thence it passes to immense closed boilers—the largest in the world—from which the air is pumped, and the fluid boiled *in vacuo* till the water is exhausted, when a slide at the bottom of the boiler is opened, and the sugar falls into the "equalizer"—a huge mill that stirs it with long arms. In its now semi-fluid condition, it is fed into a row of circular copper pans, the sides of which are open like sieves, through the apertures of which, by violent centrifugal motion, every particle of syrup is expelled, passing into an outer pan, while the dry sugar remains, to be raised in the elevator and fall in enormous heaps in the packing-room.

Raw sugar was formerly used to a considerable extent, on account of its supposed cheapness; but the fact is, the amount of dirt, hair and filth extracted from it is enough to deter decent people from using it. Hundreds of tons of this refuse are sold to farmers for manure. Besides, every pound of raw sugar contains 100,000 ferocious-looking insects, almost visible with the naked eye, whose bite is poisonous, and often produces a terrible scourge called sugar itch. However, those fond of animal food will find it in raw sugar.

The process of draining syrup by centrifugal motion has great advantages over molding, as in this way the sugar is dried in a few hours that in molding requires eight days. From 300 to 400 men are constantly employed in these works. The heat in some portions of the buildings is so intense as to cause profuse perspiration, and large draughts of ice-water would be fatal. The proprietors, from motives of humanity, allow five quarts of weak beer per man per day.

THE BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLE WORKS,

of which there are two or three establishments, do an extensive business. At the works of J. H. GAUTIER & CO. we witnessed the process of making these valuable articles. Everything that is made of brass or steel must pass through a black lead crucible; and the gold and silver for coin or ornament likewise must be melted in one of these vessels. They are composed of clay and plumbago brought from Europe, the clay coming from Germany. The clay is used for the body, the plumbago for its peculiar qualities of tension, no other material being able to stand the rapid heating and cooling. This firm was the first in this country to make gas retorts of clay. Their superiority over iron retorts has led to their almost exclusive use. Nearly two-thirds of the gas consumed in New-York City is made in clay retorts. These works were established in 1857, and have been remarkably successful. A little carelessness in mixing the material and burning crucibles would destroy thousands of dollars worth of property. A large number of these articles are made for

THE STEEL WORKS,

there being two large establishments for making steel in Jersey City. Those of WALTER GREGORY & CO., started about fifteen years ago by the Adirondack Company, and were put in operation by the present firm in 1861. The works of JAMES H. THOMPSON & CO. started in August of the same year. The process of making steel is a simple one. Small pieces of iron are put in a crucible with carbon and manganese, placed in a furnace, melted and poured into a mold. The pigs are heated and rolled in any required size and shape. Pieces for agricultural or other machinery are rolled and forged to the form and dimensions of the article needed; knife-blades are rolled in bars of the desired width and thickness, making allowance for grinding and polishing. Plates for railroad truck springs are an important branch of these manufactures. Carriage-spring steel is made by placing alternate layers of bar iron (often thirty tons at once,) and charcoal in an immense furnace, heating to a white heat, welding and rolling. The works of J. THOMPSON & CO. are the largest in the United States.

On the banks of the Morris Canal, in the south part of the city, are the works of the

PASSAIC ZINC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

where large quantities of white lead for paint are made. Most of the paint that adorns our houses and ornaments the thousand beautiful things in the line of architecture, receives one of its principal ingredients from the Zinc Works. Through the kindness of Mr. H. THOMAS, the engineer, we were instructed in some of the arts and mysteries of the process. The ore comes mainly from the mines of the Company, at Franklin, in Northwest Jersey, per boats of the Morris Canal, and is unloaded by machinery. It looks something like granite, the stones being black, white and red. The black is iron, the white lime and the red zinc. Rocks the size of a man's head are placed under a crusher, which slides up and down in grooves moved by steam, regulated by a lever with a heavy weight upon it. As the crusher comes down, the rock is ground at one stroke to fragments the size of a walnut. These are wheeled to the mills and ground to the size of small peas. It is then passed to the furnaces and spread in thin layers on the fires, where the iron melts and the zinc rises in form of semi-solid gas, and passes through brick flues five hundred feet long, in which are water-pipes for cooling it, to the receiving room. It is carried through these flues by an enormous fan placed midway, which exhausts the air and draws the zinc by suction till it reaches the eye of the fan, when it is blown the remainder of the way. In the receiving room are rows of horizontal canvas tubes, extended by hoops, and having spouts, the whole resembling a drove of white elephants suspended, with their legs dangling. From these legs the flour is drawn into bags, which are passed between rollers to exhaust the air. The zinc is then placed in a mill, mixed with oil, ground, packed and labeled ready for use. The iron melted from the ore is sold, and is of the best quality.

THE WATER-WORKS

were put in operation about twenty years since, through the earnest efforts of Hon. D. S. GREGORY, the late E. A. STEVENS and others; and from the introduction of pure water from the Passaic, the city dates its rapid growth. The engines and reservoirs are opposite Belleville, and, though on a grand scale, are insufficient to meet the growing wants of the consolidated city. The pipes now cross the Hackensack River. Several plans are on foot to increase the supply. One is to bring water from Greenwood Lake, vice Morris Canal; another, to dam the Hackensack, and, by embankments, prevent the salt water of the bays from mingling with fresh water of the river.

THE GAS-WORKS

were erected by a company from Trenton, who took stock to pay for their outlay. It was several years before the people could be persuaded to indorse the measure, and for a long time the enterprise did not pay. The streets were first lighted with gas Dec. 4, 1857, 174 burners being lighted on that occasion. The population of Jersey City is 85,000; taxable property, $50,000,000.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Ninth Regiment proceeded to Long Branch yesterday, for a ten days' encampment. The command made a brilliant appearance as it marched down Broadway, in heavy marching order. A full description of the departure of the Ninth from the City and its arrival in camp, is given in another column by our special correspondent.

The Fifth Regiment proceeded to Landmann's Hamilton Park, on Thursday last, for target practice, field manœuvres, and a good social time with their friends. The day proved a fine one, and the excursion was a decided success. These German organizations always contrive to combine improvement and enjoyment in a very pleasant way, thus relieving the tedium of military duty.

The officers and members of Company H, First Regiment, started yesterday morning on their novel excursion through Westchester County, and will return to the City on Monday. The command started at an early hour, on foot, with haversacks and canteens slung, and accompanied by a wagon containing the necessary tents, blankets, kettles, rations, and other camp equipage, and the Zouaves will march some thirty miles up the Hudson and back again, thus reviving in a most agreeable way the memories of the war. The members of Company E will receive the excursion battalion on their return from the "front," and Capt. Langbein inivtes other members of the regiment to join his company to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, in full dress and white gloves.

The Eighth Regiment are now being equipped with its new uniform, and the command will probably make a parade this Fall in full dress. The *Army and Navy Journal* thus describes the uniform selected for the rank and file: Gray shako hat and white pompon; dress-coat of gray cadet cloth, single-breasted, with three rows of buttons on breast, slashes of black cloth, with full trimming of gold seven-line army lace; pants of gray cadet cloth, with black stripes; epaulets of gray cloth, with white worsted fringe—except for First Sergeants, which will have one row of gold fringe on outside; chevrons of gold seven-line army lace, stuffed; two cross belts and one body belt of white leather, as now worn by the regiment; crimson worsted sashes; State pattern swords, cross guard and ivory handle. The uniform of the officers is the same, with the addition of gold lace and bullion epaulets.

On Monday last, Companies G and H, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, proceeded to Funk's Park, at the foot of East Sixty-third street, for target practice. Nearly seventy muskets paraded under the command of Capt. Walter, and the Park was visited by a large number of friends to the battalion. The target-shooting proved unusually good, for when it was over the members found their target completely shattered. The festivities were prolonged until a late hour, and the entire day was a genuine success.

In consequence of some domestic difficulties, Capt. Ryan has resigned the command of the Montgomery Guard, the Boston champions. Lieut. Mullen succeeds him.

Company E, First Regiment, Capt. Langbein, will give its fourth annual picnic and moonlight festival at Landmann's Park on the 30th inst.

After finishing up the Battery and City Hall Parks, the Department of Public Parks propose to fix up Tompkins Square a little, and combine the features of a pleasure park and military parade-ground.

On the 5th inst., the Sixth Regiment will proceed to Sulzer's East River Park, in Eighty-fourth-street, for a field-day, target practice and moonlight festival. The new uniform will be worn on the occasion, and the target shooting for prizes will be made by five contestants from each company, to be selected beforehand during company trials. The arrangements are to be on a very liberal scale.

A battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment will leave Brooklyn on the 25th inst., for Hartford, Conn., under command of Major Rogers, per special steamer. Nearly 200 men and officers will parade, and as the Hartford people are making great preparations for the event, our Brooklyn friends cannot fail to have a good and glorious time. The excursion battalion will leave the City of Churches on Thursday evening, at 9 o'clock, and probably reach Hartford at 7 the next morning. Friday will be spent in Hartford, in the usual manner, and the command will proceed to New-Haven in the evening, where it will be received by the New-Haven Grays, and at midnight embark for home, where it will arrive on Saturday morning.

SOMETHING ABOUT BOTTLES.

What They Are Made Of—Where They Are Made—How They Are Made—The Extent of the Manufacture Throughout the Country, and Particularly in This Vicinity—Progress of Bottle-Making in the United States.

If any one were asked to form an estimate of the value of the bottles annually manufactured in the United States, he would hardly place it as high as $12,000,000. Yet that figure does not cover the whole yearly production in this branch of the mechanical arts, for, at a rough calculation made by those engaged in the business, it comes nearer to $13,000,000 than to the sum first named. In this estimate is included the manufacture of American made bottles of all kinds. There are some classes of bottles that are not made here at all, however, and among them are what are generally denominated champagne bottles. These are all imported, and, as thrifty housewives are well aware, the empty ones will bring high prices from the collectors of junk, who are so plentiful in this and the adjacent cities. Some years ago a manufactory was started not many miles up the Hudson River for the making of this character of bottles, and from it a very fair article was turned out; but owing to some financial or other mismanagement the concern was short-lived, and, since its failure, no attempt has been made to resuscitate this particular branch of the trade. Dealers now rely altogether on imports for procuring a supply of champagne bottles, which are used for many purposes besides that of being receptacles for the peculiar wine which gives them their name. The bottle manufacture is, in nearly all cases, connected with glass-making in general, and in few (if indeed in any) glass-houses of this country is it carried on to the exclusion of other branches of the business. It is more nearly allied, however, to the manufacture of decanters, druggists' jars and such like articles of glassware than to any other kind of manufacture, and is generally carried on in those manufacturing houses where the making of these is a speciality to a far greater extent than in glass-houses devoted to other branches of the business.

The manufactories in the vicinity of New-York where the trade is carried on (for there are none in the City proper) are FOWLER, CRAMPTON & CO.'S, Nos. 130 to 136 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn; the Dorflinger Glass Company's, Commercial-street, Greenpoint, L. I.; MAYER & KOELSCH'S, corner North Ninth and Fifth streets, Williamsburg, and the Globe Glass Company's, corner Richards and Commerce streets, Brooklyn. But even in these the manufacture of bottles is by no means the most extensive branch of the business, as it is found to be more profitable to engage in the making of other kinds of glassware. Probably not more than $2,000,000 worth of bottles are made yearly in the immediate neighborhood of New-York. The great bulk of the manufacture, as in fact of all other kinds of glassware, is in Pittsburg, Penn., where the glass-houses are very numerous. There are, however, besides, four houses in Philadelphia, one in Boston, one in Portland, Me., one in Chicago, one in Cincinnati, two in Jersey City, one in Wheeling, Va., and one in Camden, N. J., that do something in this line, though in these, with the exception of the Boston house, (as here,) the bulk of the trade is in other directions.

The practical part of the business is divided into two kinds—the making "by hand," as it is called, and the making by mold; the essential feature in each, however, being the "blowing" process, or the expanding of the flap, from which the bottle is made, by means of air from the lungs. In the making of bottles, as in the making of all kinds of glass receivers and receptacles, this rule holds good—that nothing flat, square, or oblong is blown by hand, but blown in a mold; and the same may be said of even circular bottles, in which the name of any manufacturer or dealer is imprinted or indented at the time when such bottles are made. Where the name of the owner is cut or engraved, however, as in the case of fancy bottles, or jars, or pitchers, or decanters, &c., made to order for household or hotel use, the putting on of such name is a separate labor, and such articles are generally made by hand.

In the manufacture of the common black or green glass bottles the materials used are of a poor quality. It may be said, just here, that in manufacturing any kind of glassware nearly the same ingredients are used to make the compound, and the increased value of the ware depends altogether on the fineness or quality of these materials, on the care taken in combining them, and in handling the compound while it is being fashioned or formed into the shape required. The basis of bottle, as well as of all other kinds of glassware, is sand. The clearest and most costly bottles are made from a very fine white sand, which comes, for the most part, from Berkshire, Mass., and vicinity. This, after being taken out of the hills, is thoroughly washed and dried, and then transported in barrels to the various glass-houses of the country. After undergoing a further cleansing process at the factories, it is mixed with soda-ash, pearl-ash, nitre, red lead, manganese and arsenic, (the latter two being used as coloring matter.) This mixture is then taken to the furnace and put into pots, where the ingredients are fused or melted by the application of heat. The furnace is of peculiar construction, and is so made that the fire is applied to the top of the pots. Generally these are ten in number, and capable of holding 1,800 pounds each. This furnace has several apertures, through one of which the fuel is introduced. Above the furnace proper, and the pots encircling it, a low brick arch is built which keeps the heat and flame constantly over the pots containing the mixture that is being melted. The apertures, excepting that through which the fuel is supplied, serve to lade out the melted metal. When the ingredients are perfectly fused, and sufficiently hot, part of the melted matter is taken out at the end of a hollow tube about three feet long, which is dipped into it, and turned about until a sufficient quantity is taken up. The workman then rolls it gently on a plate of iron or marble, to unite it more intimately, he then blows through the tube till the melted mass at the extremity swells into a bubble, after which he rolls it again on a smooth surface to polish it, and repeats the blowing till the glass is brought to the size and form necessary for the required bottle, he shaping the neck, the lip, &c., according to circumstances, with an instrument which looks like a pair of sheep-shears more than anything else. When a pot of melted matter is opened for the purpose of being worked, and when the cooling process begins, it is found that all the vegetable matters in the compound settle on the top in the shape of salts. These are carefully skimmed off, so that there shall be nothing but metallic properties in the article to be manufactured. It generally takes from fifteen to eighteen hours, in our factories, to bring a pot of material to the molten condition when it is fit to be worked; but in England, where the furnaces are heated more slowly (and perhaps more evenly) than among us, five days' time is generally required for the same purpose. Notwithstanding the English exercise more care, apparently, in melting and in working the material, their bottles, and, in fact, their glass wares generally, are in no way superior to those of American manufacture. The clay from which the melting pots are made is of a peculiar light bluish character, and is obtained, for the most part, from Missouri. Pot clays are imported, also, to some extent, from France and from Germany. For the present, of course, this importation is stopped, and dependence is had altogether on the Missouri article, which is fully equal to the imported. Numbers of these pots are used in all glass houses, as they are constantly being burned out; and in every establishment the pot-maker's department is of the very highest importance. Pot-making is a distinct trade in itself.

The very choice and costly bottles that are used for holding perfumery, and for ornamental purposes, are cut or ground and polished after they come from the hands of the blower. This glass-cutting or glass-grinding is a separate trade from the manufacture of the article, and requires not only a keen eye, but no small degree of taste on the part of the workman, as it is by far the most artistic branch of the business. Many of the choicest qualities of bottles, as the reader will have noticed, as well as costly jars, decanters, &c., are made of colored glass. The small fancy bottles used for smelling-salts, for instance, are of various colors. These are produced by the use of chemicals combined in certain proportions with the ingredients of the compound. Blue color is obtained by using the oxide of cobalt; red by the oxide of gold; green by oxides of copper or iron; yellow by oxides of silver or antimony, and violet by the oxide of manganese.

The importation of bottles of all classes has been greatly reduced within the past ten years; in fact it may be said that, with the exception of a few kinds of articles of this character, the manufacture of which has not yet been attempted here, our people are relying mostly on home production for bottles, as in fact they are for glassware, in general. In the matter of bottles for choice perfumery, the Pittsburg houses have turned out specimens that are but little, if any, inferior to the best importations from Bohemia, which is, par excellence, the glass-house of the world.

AN EVENTFUL CAREER.

Death of One of the Pioneers of Catholicism in America — An Interesting Retrospect.

Within the past two weeks the Catholic Church in this country has lost one of its oldest and most faithful clergymen, one whose priestly life was passed during the time in which that Church has grown from very small beginnings into a large and powerful denomination in America. Rev. JOHN SHANAHAN, the priest of whom we speak, died in this City on Monday, Aug. 8, and was buried on the Wednesday following with all the funereal honors prescribed in the Roman ritual for the sepulture of deceased ecclesiastics. No one who sees the flourishing condition of the Catholic Church in this City, and especially in this immediate vicinity, today, can fully appreciate its lowly condition forty-seven years ago, when Father SHANAHAN entered on his missionary labors among a people to whom Catholicism was a novelty, and by whom it was then regarded with, to say the least, much suspicion. In 1823 the deceased clergyman, then a young man of thirty-one years just ordained to the ministry, began the duties of his sacred calling in this now well-known archdiocese, which was then only a "province," and comprised not only all of this State, but the whole of New-Jersey and all New-England. Bishop CONLEY, the predecessor of Bishop DUBOIS, who immediately preceded the late Archbishop HUGHES, was then in charge of Catholic interests in this large extent of territory, and had only three clergymen to assist him in furnishing religious ministration to the members of the Catholic flock scattered over the eight most populous States of the country. Father SHANAHAN was stationed at Paterson, N. J., and to his parochial care, so to speak, was given the whole State of New-Jersey. An old, small, wooden building, still standing in Paterson, served as his church, and it was then the only building in the State devoted to Catholic uses. His labors in attending sick calls which required his presence in all sections of the State, and often on the shortest notice, were immense, traveling facilities being then of the most meagre character. After some years spent in this service he was transferred to New-York State, and was placed in charge of a district extending from Albany to Utica. His ministerial labors were mostly among the laborers on the Erie Canal, which was then being constructed. He traveled over the whole of this missionary field on horseback or on foot, carrying his vestments and the necessary appendages for saying mass in a valise, either slung across his shoulder or attached to his saddle, and would stop as circumstances required among the poor laborers, administering to them religious consolation, sharing the frugal fare and sleeping on the rough boards of their humble cabins. He seldom got from them anything in the shape of money, for they had it not to give, and often was he compelled to solicit meals and lodging from the charity of the residents along his route as he was traveling from point to point.

During the time when Bishop DUBOIS was his ecclesiastical superior he received orders to start a church in Troy. That city then contained about as many Catholics as could be packed in a good-sized omnibus, and the labor of building up a church with such lack of material may easily be imagined. Nothing daunted, however, he began the work, and the flourishing condition of Catholicism today in Troy, with its churches and its magnificent ecclesiastical seminary is the result of his zealous labors. He remained in that city till 1849, when he went to California to assist Bishop ALLEMANY, whose head-quarters were at Monterey and whose diocesan jurisdiction extended over the newly-acquired territory. The arduous labors he underwent here, however, traveling from gulch to gulch on muleback among the miners of Sonora and San Joaquin Countries, which composed his missionary district, and the exposure to all conditions of weather to which he was subjected, impaired his health to such a degree that the late Archbishop HUGHES, then in the Episcopate, recalled him to New-York, where he was stationed at the Church of the Nativity in Second-avenue. Subsequently, in 1855, he was transferred to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, now under the pastoral care of Rev. WILLIAM QUINN, where he remained up to the time of his decease, about two weeks ago. At St. Peter's of late, he was unable to do any hard labor, as for the past seven years of his life he was totally blind. Owing to this affliction he obtained from Rome a special dispensation, permitting him to say the votive mass of the Blessed Virgin, (instead of the regular masses appointed for the various ecclesiastical seasons,) the office for which may be easily committed to memory, and requires no exercise of the sight, as the last-named do for reciting the various ever-changing epistles, gospels, graduals, prefaces, &c.

By birth, Father SHANAHAN was an Irishman, having been born in the southern portion of the County of Kilkenny in 1793. He came to this country in 1812, and was educated at Mount St. Mary's, Emmettsburg, Md., the oldest and then the only Catholic educational establishment in the United States. Here he afterward, before his ordination as a priest, became a teacher, and among those to whom he imparted instruction were the late Archbishop HUGHES, Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, Bishop WHALEN, of West Virginia, the late Dr. FITZPATRICK, Archbishop of Boston, and many others, then students in that seminary. The progress of the Catholic Church in this country since Father SHANAHAN entered the ministry has been almost beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine. Then there were very few Catholics, only two Bishops, and but a handful of priests. Now, the long list of prelates representing American dioceses who attended the Ecumenical Council, the vast number of churches crowded to repletion, the colleges, seminaries, schools, asylums, hospitals, &c., which are scattered over the Union, attest the unexampled growth of Catholicism in the United States. Even in this immediate locality, once a mere ecclesiastical "province," where Father SHANAHAN labored so earnestly, eleven dioceses have been erected, containing hundreds of thousands of zealous worshipers, who believe in the doctrines of Catholicism. These are the Archdiocese of New-York and the Dioceses of Brooklyn, Albany, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Portland, Montpelier, Hartford, Boston and Newark. When Father SHANAHAN said his first mass, which was in Brooklyn, there was only one Catholic church, and that a very meagre affair, on Long Island. This was the little church which occupied the site of the present cathedral in Jay-street. Now Catholic churches dot the island from Montauk Point to the East River. In this City there were only two churches, old St. Peter's and old St. Patrick's; now there are forty-two, with five or six others in course of erection, besides a number of schools, asylums and hospitals. The increase is indeed remarkable; and it still goes on. It may be remarked, in closing, that Father SHANAHAN was the third oldest clergyman of the Catholic denomination in the United States, only Father McELROY, of Boston, and Father KIEMAN, of Lancaster, Penn., being his seniors.

Saturday Afternoon at the Park.

The Saturday afternoon concerts at Central Park have not been so numerously attended during the extreme hot weather of the last five or six weeks as they were in the fore part of the season. With the thermometer at 90 or upward, walking is next to an impossibility, and a visit to the Park without a ramble over the grounds hardly pays, even with the attraction of music on the Mall. But there is a prospect of a change of weather, and a week or two more will probably bring back the wanderers to the country and the sea-side, after which Central Park is likely to resume its glory. The drives and walks will then be as thronged as usual. There was a very good attendance yesterday afternoon, and the cool breeze that sprung up in the latter part of the day imparted a vigorous and elastic feeling to the visitors, which rendered a stroll over the grounds an agreeable exercise. Work has been going on all Summer in various portions of the Park, and each successive week reveals new improvements to the visitors. New asphaltum walks are now being laid out in the vicinity of the Mineral Springs Kiosk, which is one of the most attractive features in the entire Park. The elegant octagonal stone tower, erected by SCHULTZ & WASHER, at an expense of $40,000, is well worth a visit, while the mineral and medicinal waters of every description that are dispensed from the springs, attract thousands of visitors there daily. As many as 6,000 persons have drank of the spring waters in one day during the present season, and it is not uncommon for a thousand persons to resort there before 8 o'clock in the morning, *a la* Saratoga fashion. A great variety of waters are prepared by Messrs. SCHULTZ & WASHER, being manufactured with such care and close analysis to the original springs of this country and Europe that it is impossible to detect the difference. It is said that physicians frequently prescribe the waters to their patients. In addition to the usual soda-water, with wine and fruit syrups of all kinds, the following renowned medical spring waters are dispensed at the Central Park Springs: Congress, Empire, Sulphur, Vichy, Seltzer, Iron Water, Kissengen, Bitter Water, Homburg, Lithia, Pyrmont, Schwalbach, Saidschuetz, Obersalzbrunn, Ems, Ems with Lithia, Vichy with Lithia, &c.

Arrests for the Week.

The Police statistics for the past week are again very suggestive, as they show a decided increase in the number of arrests, which is not less alarming because a little less than a startling total of some weeks ago. The Sunday arrests are especially noticeable, as they are three times greater than the average of last year. The following is the table:

Saturday, Aug. 13	377	Wednesday, Aug. 17	294
Sunday, Aug. 14	319	Thursday, Aug. 18	270
Monday, Aug. 15	377	Friday, Aug. 19	242
Tuesday, Aug. 10	318		
Total			2,197

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 20.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅞	300 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	93⅞
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new	110	200 do s3	93¾
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110	600 do bet. c.	93⅞
120,000 do	110⅛	500 do	93⅝
30,000 Tenn St. 6s, n	60⅝	1000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctf	90
10,000 N. C. old bds	52½	80,000 do bet. c.	89⅝
5,000 do	52¾	20 Erie R	25
30,000 do	53	700 Reading R	95⅝
6,000 Louisiana 6s	73	100 Lake S. & Mich	91⅛
14,000 Mo. State 6s	90½	300 do	91
4,000 Ala. State 8s	99	100 do s10	91
5,000 do	98	10 do	91⅛
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	98	200 do bet. c.	91⅛
1,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. Gold bds	87¾	10 do	91⅛
1,000 U. P. R. R. 1st	82⅝	100 Clev. & Pitts	105
3,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75¼	100 do	104⅞
2,000 Mil. & St. Paul 7 3-10 con	90½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf	85⅛
2,000 N. Mo. 1st M. bds	85	200 Chi. & Rock I	113⅛
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d	90	300 Mil. & St. Paul	60
20 Ocean Bank	85	200 do b40	60¼
10 Am. Ex. Bank	114	200 do b30	60⅛
100 Ohio & Miss	33⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	76⅛
25 Morris & Essex	88¾	100 Pitts. & F. W. C. Guar	94⅛
12 do	88⅞	30 do	94⅛
		200 H. & St. Joseph	108
		9 New-Jersey	114½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

2,000 Ala. State 8s	98½	100 U. S. Express	43½
1,000 do	98	50,000 N.C.&H.C., b.c.	89⅞
10,000 H. & St. Joseph 8s, Con. Bds	110	200 Erie Railway	22⅛
200 Canton Co	61	100 Harlem Pref	132
500 Pac. Mail Steamship Co	38⅛	500 L.S.&M.S.R.R.	91⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	13⅛	500 Ch.&N.W.R.R.	81¾
100 do	13⅛	100 Ch. & R.I.R.R.	113
200 Wells-F. Scrip	2¾	300 Mil.&St Pl.R.R.	59⅞
400 N.Y.C.&H.R.R. s3	93⅞	100 Ohio&Miss.R.R.	33⅝
1,300 do b. c.	93⅞	20 Ch. & Alton R.R.	113⅛
		5 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.	95
		100 Col.,C.&I.Cen.R.	17⅛

SATURDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

The battle news of the morning was accepted as a decided Prussian victory, and the price of Gold fell from 116⅜ to 115⅝, and later in the day to 114¾ ₱ cent.; closing about 115 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were in good supply at 110⅜@110½ ₱ cent. sight, London, and 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent. sixty days. Money was easy at 5@6 ₱ cent., although the Bank movement ran down during the week about nine and a half millions on the general Deposit average—say $9,543,167. Of this sum $3,370,956 was in Gold and $1,622,976 in Greenbacks. The Bank Loans are down $2,874,637. While the Banks lose as above in Gold, the Treasury Office took in $3,493,891 in Gold for Customs, and the Exports of Gold and Silver to Europe were $2,284,664, of which $1,825,160 was in American Gold Coin.

The Stock Exchange was steady on the Public Funds and firm on the Railways, in which a strong upward turn has been made on the Vanderbilt Stocks—New-York, Central and Lake Shore. The Western list, generally, was higher than on Friday, without being at all active. The traffic reports from the lines West of Chicago continue to come in favorably. The North-west Road, in August, will probably take $125,000 more than in the same month last year.

In the Afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with the late figures of Friday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 20.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108¾	108½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110¼	110⅛
American Gold Coin	116⅜	114⅞
Bills on London at sight	110⅜	110⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	60½	60¾
New-York Central and Hudson	93¾	95
N.Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89⅝	90⅝
Reading Railroad	95⅝	96
Chicago and Rock Island	113	113¼
North-western Common	82	82¼
North-western Preferred	85¼	85¼
Pacific Mail Company	38	38¼
St. Paul Preferred	76¼	76¼
St. Paul Common	59⅞	60⅛
Lake Shore	91⅛	92¼
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅝	33¾
New-Jersey Central	101¼	101½
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛	51⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20.

Gold receipts	$510,933 36
Gold payments	2,133,499 82
Gold balance	68,193,255 53
Currency receipts	320,356 45
Currency payments	2,572,451 34
Currency balance	12,155,273 90
Customs	358,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	2,066,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114¾	5-20 coup., '67	110
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	114¾	5-20 coup., '68	110
5-20 coup., '62	112¾	10-40 reg	105¾
5-20 coup., '64	111⅜	10-40 coup	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅜	6s, Currency	112
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62½	Kentucky 6s	98
Tenn. 6s, new bds	60½	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Va. 6s, ex coup	63	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, new bds	63	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, new bds	91	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. 6s, old	52¾	Ind. 5 ₱ cent	100
N. C. Funding Act, '66	39	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	97
N. C. Funding Act, '68	36	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	97
N. C. new bds	31	Mich. 7 ₱ cent. W. L.	100
N. C. special tax	24	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	107
S. C. 6s, new bds	72½	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan	107
Missouri 6s	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
Louisiana 6s	73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
La. new bds	65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
La. 6s, lev. bds	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Alabama 8s	98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., 75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '87	86	Del., L. & W. 1st M	100
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	99¼	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	90
N.Y.Cen. 7s conv., '76	99	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	99	T., W. & W. c. c. S. F.	80½
Erie 1st M. ex	98	Gt. W. 1st M., '88	86½
Erie 7s 2d ind., '79	93	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	82
Erie 7s 4th ind., '80	82½	Morris & Es. 2d M	92¾
Erie 7s 5th ind., '88	78	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98⅛
Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	100	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Hud. R. 7s 3d M., '75	100½	N. J. Cen. new bds	99
Harlem 1st M	101	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M	101
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds	100	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M	93
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds	92½	Clev. & P. 4th M	75
Alb. & Sus. 3d Bds	92¼	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Chi. & Alt. income	93½
Central Pac. Bds	88	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	96
Union Pac. 1st Bds	82⅝	Ohio & Miss. cons'd	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	St. L. & I. M. Bds	86
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	82	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90½
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc	75	Col., C. & Ind. 1st M	82½
H. & St. J. L'd Grants	107½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99
Lack. & W. Bds	95	Bos., H. & E. guar	25

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Nassau	[illegible]
Mechanics'	133	Importers' & Traders'	152½
Union	124	Central National	104
America	145	Fourth National	104
City	205	Ninth National	110
Phenix	109	Tenth National	126½
Tradesmen's	150	Oriental	165
Mechanics' & Traders'	115	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	102
Seventh Ward	110	Del. & Hudson Canal	120½
State of New-York	112	Canton Co., Balt	60½
Commerce	122½	Western Union Tel	34½
Ocean	80	Quicksilver Mining	4½
Mercantile	125	Mariposa Mining	5
American Exchange	114	Mariposa Pref	9
Chatham	167	Adams Express	65
Hanover	104	Wells-Fargo Express	13½
Irving	120	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scr.	2¾
Citizens'	130	American Express	42½
Peoples'	140	United States Ex	43
East River	114	Merchants' Union Ex.	13½
Market	120	Pacific Mail	37⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	103
City 6s, New	101⅝	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	114⅜	115¼
Pennsylvania Central	58⅝	58¾
Reading	95½	95⅝
Lehigh Valley	57⅝	57¾
Catawissa Preferred	37	37¼
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27
Northern Central	43	45
Lehigh Navigation	33½	33⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88½

Report of specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Aug. 20, 1870:

Aug. 17—Steam-ship China, Liverpool—	
American Gold	$1,191,000
Gold Bars	115,100
Silver Bars	48,762
Foreign Silver	5,400
Gold Bullion	30,428
Aug. 17—Steam-ship Idaho, London—	
Mexican Silver	70,000
Aug. 18—Steam-ship Palmyra, Liverpool—	
American Gold	267,160
Aug. 18—Steam-ship Missouri, Havana—	
Spanish Gold	204
Aug. 20—Steam-ship St. Laurent, Havre—	
American Gold	8,000
Mexican Silver	23,213
Aug. 20—Steam-ship Arizona, Aspinwall—	
American Silver	35,800
Aug. 20—Steam-ship City of Merida, Vera Cruz—	
American Gold	4,000
Aug. 20—Steam-ship Tarifa, Liverpool—	
Spanish Gold	5,000
Aug. 20—Steam-ship City of Brussels, Liverpool—	
Spanish Gold	7,000
British Gold	24,437
Silver Bars	60,000
Gold Bars	26,700
American Gold	195,000
Foreign Silver	7,460
Aug. 20—Steam-ship The Queen, Liverpool—	
American Gold	150,000
Total	$2,284,664

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company for the second week in August were:

1870	$32,036 00
1869	15,752 45
Increase, 110 ₱ cent	$16,283 55

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri:)

Second week of August, 1870	$76,493
Second week of August, 1869	65,630
Increase	$10 863

The aggregate amount of Imports, (other than Dry-goods and Specie,) at the Port of New-York for the week ending Aug. 19, 1870, was $2,719,743.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC TO THEIR VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.
MOHAIR DRESS GOODS,
REDUCED FROM 75 CENTS TO 25 CENTS.
TYCOON REPS, FOR WRAPPERS,
AT 30 CENTS.
A FINE LOT OF FRENCH GRENADINES,
REDUCED BELOW GOLD COST.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT
FRENCH PRINTED LAWNS
AND ORGANDIES,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN LINEN LAWNS AND CHINESE GRASS CLOTH.
CHANGEABLE IRISH POPLINS,
AT $1 50, REDUCED FROM $2 75.
A FRESH LINE OF JAPANESE SILKS,
IN STRIPES, AT $1.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
AT $1 75, $2, $2 25, AND $3.
GREAT REDUCTION IN SUMMER SILKS.
A FULL LINE OF PLAIN SILKS,
NEW FALL SHADES, AT $1 75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN OUR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
ON MONDAY, AUG. 22,
WE WILL OFFER
LADIES' BUFF SUITS, TRIMMED AND RUFFLED, $4 50 AND $5.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS, WITH OVERSKIRT, $4.
LADIES' ORGANDIE SUITS, $6,
REDUCED FROM $10.
LADIES' WHITE LAWN SUITS, RUFFLED, $6.
LADIES' PINK LAWN SUITS, RUFFLED, $5.
DRESS-MAKING TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE
LADIES' SHAWL SUITS AT POPULAR PRICES.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, 75c. and $1.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, $2 and $2 50.
LADIES' CHEMISES, 75c. and $1 25.
CORSETS AT $1 50, WORTH $2.
CORSETS AT $3, WORTH $5.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE.
LADIES' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MISSES' DRESSES AND SUITS
IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.

Sugden & Bradbury
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
(One door below Bleecker-street,)
Beg to announce a
GREAT SALE
ON
MONDAY, 22D INST.,
AND FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS,
Of the balance of their Spring and Summer Goods.
GRENADINES, BAREGES,
SUMMER POPLINS, SWISS MUSLINS, &c., &c.,
At about half the usual price.
LINEN AND LAWN SUITS,
At greatly-reduced prices.
ALSO,
BLACK SILKS, SHAWLS,
AND
MOURNING GOODS,
At FULLY 25 PER CENT. LESS than the opening prices for next season.

MA SUMMER TRADE. CY
MA CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF STRANGERS, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, AUG. 22,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS.
ALSO,
PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE
SILK, POPLIN AND WATER-PROOF SUITS, PLAIN, BRAIDED, FRINGED AND LACE EMBROIDERED.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, &c.
CARPETS, CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS IN THE GREATEST VARIETY,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
THEY WILL ALSO CLOSE OUT, AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR SUMMER STOCK OF LINEN LAWN AND BAREGE SUITS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership of WHITE & WILLIAMSON, dentists, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. C. WILLIAMSON, at No. 182 6th-av.

FREDERICK W. WHITE
JOHN C. WILLIAMSON

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT.

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

THESE BONDS ARE REGISTERED BY THE STATE AUDITOR, WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO LEVY, FROM TIME TO TIME, SUFFICIENT TAXES TO MEET ALL ACCRUING INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH

AND

DENVER CITY

Railroad Company,

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TANNER & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

Office of the

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$40,000.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 58th-st., near 5th-av.; brown stone, hard-wood finish; others on 57th, 55th, 54th, 53d, 50th, 49th, 48th, 42d, 39th, 38th, 35th and 34th sts.; also on leading avenues. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$18,000 FOR A PRETTY BRICK HOUSE, 22D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Also, $31,000 for one fully furnished, (or $28,000 unfurnished,) in 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FLUSHING, L. I.—TWENTY MINUTES FROM 34TH-ST.—Country homes on Sanford-av.; French roof; steam furnace; all the modern improvements; price moderate; terms easy. E. M. FRANKLIN, second floor, No. 118 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$5,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—EXTRA-sized corner house, nearly new, with or without elegant furniture, to rent for one or more years; stable, if wanted. Also, other furnished and unfurnished houses desirably located at reasonable rents. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT Tenafly, N. J.; new; City conveniences; seventeen rooms; rent very low to a satisfactory tenant from October to April 1. Apply.

TO LET—A NICE FOURTH FLOOR, SIX rooms, at No. 169 West Houston-st. Apply on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES. *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERN-BUILT FOUR-story brown-stone dwelling-house, handsomely furnished throughout, and located between 14th and 30th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Parties having houses of this description to let will please address H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from Sept. 1, apartments in a private house for house-keeping; rent not to exceed $35 per month. Address J. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—PRIVATE STABLE in the vicinity of 5th-av., between 42d and 59th sts. Address, with particulars, rent, &c., &c., J. H., Box No. 11.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY.Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR HAVRE.

The first-class side-wheel American steam-ship GUIDING STAR, 2,595 tons, will be dispatched for Havre from Pier No. 46 North River, on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage..................................$75 Currency.
Second Cabin..................................60 Currency.
Steerage...30 Currency.

For freight or passage apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY,

THURSDAY

AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. GREENE.......Aug. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...............Sept. 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) Sept. 8.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING, N. Y.

INTEREST COMMENCES EVERY MONTH,

AT

SIX PER CENT. per annum; compounded January and July.

A limited number of SPECIAL ACCOUNTS will be opened, and interest allowed on the daily balances. Checks paid at sight without the pass-book, in this department only.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.

JOHN McLEAN, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,

(East 20th-st.,)

will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,

And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.

Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged

EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.

New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.

For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,

Nos 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.

Several eminent Professors have been engaged.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.

Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.

Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.

No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.

J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children,

At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to

D. A. WOLF, Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Newburg, N. Y.,

Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management. Reopens Sept. 5.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 203, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

No. 620 5th-av.

14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.

REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS JAUDON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,

Will reopen

MONDAY, Sept. 26.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,

MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue

MRS. MACAULAY'S

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

LADIES' SEMINARIES IN WANT OF a good piano and vocal teachers, churches wanting competent organists and singers, will save time and expense by applying to H. SCHROEDER, Director of the American Conservatory of Music, No. 54 Union-square.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS" begin their tenth year Sept. 20. School for girls, No. 15 West 42d-st., (removed from No. 66 West 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn, (established in 1820,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. Terms moderate. Studies resumed Sept. 1. For further particulars apply at Academy.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S FAMILY School for young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWELVE BOYS, under thirteen years of age. Refined home life, with superior school advantages. Terms, $600. Open Sept. 14. HARRY PECK.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN. —Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL, DANBURY, CONN., A home school for misses, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Address Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. BUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.

Personal application after Sept. 5.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

FREEHOLD, N. J.

A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.

References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.

For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,

(formerly M. Churchill's school,)

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS MERLE'S,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

For young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.

Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

Address as above.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

No. 59 West 42d-st.,

opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140,)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY. Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARLIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.

S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13. EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

FOR SALE—THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, 12 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, 77 Cedar-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept 13.

Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 19 5TH-AV., THIRD DOOR ABOVE Brevoort House, handsomely furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen, without board, en suite or singly. Best of reference required.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST.—FAMILIES and gentlemen can find at the above number comfortably furnished rooms and first-class board; private table if desired.

SUPERIOR FURNISHED ROOMS with board, single or en suite, No. 149 West 23d-st.; location central; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 27 WAVERLEY-PLACE—ELEGANT furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—SEVERAL good rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a front room, with board, for the Winter; location between 14th and 30th sts., Broadway and 7th avs.; terms must be moderate and stated. Address, giving full particulars, W. G., Box 115 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE

OF NEW AND ELEGANT

FIRST-CLASS BLACK-WALNUT

CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE,

AT KRIGGER'S WARE-ROOMS,

NOS. 14 AND 16 FOURTH-AVENUE,

ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1,

COMMENCING AT 10½ A. M.

The catalogue will embrace rich walnut parlor suites, Turkish chairs and lounges, etageres, rich carved bedroom and library suites, library tables, superb buffets, extension-tables, hall-stands, and other first-class furniture.

The attention of parties furnishing is requested, as the sale is peremptory, the goods being obliged to be sold. On exhibition until day of sale, with catalogue.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—NATIONAL White Lead and Zinc Works, No. 180 Front-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given that I have been duly appointed, by order of the Court, receiver of the property and effects of the late firm of CHRISTAL & STRUTHERS, No. 180 Front-st., New-York, and have taken possession at the above place, and am now offering for sale the stock and property of said firm.

Dealers will find it to their interest to call and buy, as I am offering at cost.

All parties indebted to said firm are required to make payment to me only. All parties having claims against said firm will present the same to me for adjustment.

Payment of all demands due said firm must be made without delay, or proceedings will be taken to enforce the same.

The balance of stock unsold will be sold at public auction, at No. 180 Front-st., New-York, on the 23d day of August, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JACOB VANDERPOEL, Receiver.

Dated Aug. 1, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, NO. 126 WOOSTER-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale, on the part of the United States to the highest bidder, the following articles of hospital bedding and clothing, viz.:

Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed-covers, 1,000; Mattresses, hair, 300; Musquito Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6,000; Pillow-cases, white, 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 30,000; Drawers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woolen Socks, 50,000; Towels, hand, 7,000 dozen; Rollers, 200 dozen.

The above-mentioned goods are new, have never been used, are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.

The Government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable, or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised. Samples will be shown, and any information given at the Office, No. 126 Wooster-st., near Prince.

Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be indorsed, "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing." CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Commissioner's Office, No. 237 Broadway.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this Department with the following water-pipe:

Thirty thousand (30,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe twelve (12) inches in diameter.

Twenty thousand (20,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe six (6) inches in diameter.

Five thousand five hundred (5,500) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty (20) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe sixteen (16) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty-four (24) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe thirty (30) inches in diameter.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications and agreements can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR TENT-POLES.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 20th day of September, 1870, for furnishing at this depot 2,000 sets common or A Tent-poles, more or less.

The Poles to be manufactured from the best clear white pine.

For specifications, conditions, and further information, apply at the Quartermasters' offices at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Michigan.; New-York; Philadelphia, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind., and Washington, D. C.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for Tent-poles."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. H. HOYT, A. Q. M. and Depot Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A STEAM BAKERY, WITH the latest improved machinery, all new; the oven being McKenzie's Improved Patent Reel Oven, with a capacity of 100 barrels of crackers daily.

This bakery has a large lake, inland and home trade, which, with capital, can be largely increased.

A partner with some capital is wanted to take one-half interest, or if preferred the whole interest will be sold.

For particulars address Drawer No. 132 East Saginaw, Mich.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 392 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

A VALUABLE WATER-POWER AND several buildings and machinery for sale. Inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.

Lost, on Friday afternoon, on 5th-av., above 26th-st., or in Central Park, a SILK UMBRELLA, tortoise-shell handle, with initials J. R. C. The above reward will be given to any one leaving the same at the Hoffman Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALEXANDER LEMON IS AUTHORIZED to collect all debts belonging to the late deceased ROBERT LEMON, flax-dresser, New-York, and to pay all claims properly authenticated. Address SPENCER, HOWLETT & CO., No. 88 Walker-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, JR.................................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE...................................Manager

SEVENTH WEEK

of the wonderful artist,

KATHI LANNER,
KATHI LANNER,

and her incomparable

VIENNOISE
VIENNOISE

BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.

IMMENSE HIT
IMMENSE HIT

of the

FRENCH QUADRILLE
FRENCH QUADRILLE

and

CHAMPAGNE GALOP,
CHAMPAGNE GALOP,

in the new Comic Ballet

SITALA,

THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

SITALA.................................KATHI LANNER

To commence with a beautiful Terpsichorean Melange.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MONDAY, AUG. 22, ANOTHER SENSATION.

A new original dramatic and fantastic Ballet, in three acts and six tableaus, by Kathi Lanner, entitled

URIELLA,

THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

REOPENING MONDAY, AUG. 22.

Mrs. JAS. A. OATES'

Newly-organized Comic Opera Company.

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,

LE PETITE FAUST, (LITTLE FAUST.)

EVERYTHING NEW.

MEPHISTO.......................Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA............................Mr. GEO. L. FOX

The sale of seats commences Tuesday, 16th inst.

TERRACE GARDEN—58TH-ST. AND 3d-av.—TUESDAY, Aug. 23, 1870, grand gala complimentary benefit to Mr. H. GRAU. The programme will be the most attractive of the season. Full particulars in Tuesday's papers.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Reopens on Sept. 1, 1870. Applications received from MONDAY, Aug. 22, 1870. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.

10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.

11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.

3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.

4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.

6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.

3¾ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING,

leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

JANITOR OR LIGHT PORTER'S place wanted by a thoroughly reliable man who has ten years' reference from his last place. Address HENRY JONES, care of Arnold, Constable & Co.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS AND first-class dressmakers, who understand the working of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines. Apply, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts., entrance on 9th-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT FOREWOMAN in a wholesale cloak-house; must be a person of experience and thoroughly competent to take charge of girls. D. B. BABCOCK, No. 167 Church-st.

WANTED—A SURGEON TO ASSIST IN taking charge of a guano island in the West Indies. Address, stating former engagements, qualifications and references, Post Box No. 3,429, New-York.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST-class ushers and salesmen in all the various departments of their retail establishment. They can also employ young men and young women, from 16 to 18 years of age, well educated and of good address, who desire to acquire a knowledge of business. Apply by letter, with name and reference, Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich designs, black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway. Branch ware-room, No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 143 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING,

And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock,

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

as

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

WALLACK'S.

"OUR FRITZ" STILL TRIUMPHANT.

SEVENTH WEEK

of the brilliant engagement of the talented young comedian,

JOSEPH K. EMMET,

in Gayler's popular drama of

FRITZ,

OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

NEW SONGS AND DANCES

IN THE GRAND PARLOR MELANGE SCENE.

Mr. EMMET, in response to

UNIVERSAL REQUEST,

will introduce his great character song of

"KIESER, DON'T YOU WANT TO PUY A DORG?"

SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

GREAT NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTY-NINTH

ANNUAL FAIR

of the

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Articles for exhibition will be received at the spacious building on 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York, from MONDAY, the 29th of August, until TUESDAY, the 6th of September.

Applications for space previous to that time can be made at the office of the Institute, in the Cooper Building.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

PIANIST'S ACADEMY,

NO. 16 EAST 22D-ST.,

Will reopen on the 15th of September. Circular to be issued at the first part of that month.

BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN, Director, No. 46 East 22d-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and

JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY,

will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL,

Commander A. G. SIMMONS,

and

PROVIDENCE,

Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—NO combination. Great reduction of fare and state-rooms—commencing Sept. 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50 cents, deck. First-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; also, with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads, West or North. The elegant steamers of this line (having 200 state-rooms, splendidly furnished,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton sts., DAILY, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; 34th-st. at 6:15. Passengers by 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse-cars, will get out at Charlton-st. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion tickets, Saratoga, $5.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 20th	10:30 A. M.	Saturday, 20th	2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 21st	9 A. M.	Sunday, 21st	3 P. M.
Monday, 22d	11 A. M.	Monday, 22d	3 P. M.
Tuesday, 23d	12 M.	Tuesday, 23d	4 P. M.
Wednesday, 24th	3 P. M.	Thursday, 25th	7 A. M.
Thursday, 25th	3 P. M.	Friday, 26th	7 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—One of the magnificent steamers of the People's Albany and Troy line every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 6½ o'clock, Pier No. 44 North River, and foot of West 34th-st., 6:15.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

LIFE IN THE SLUMS.

The Substratum of the Social System.

Where and How the Lowest Grades in Society Subsist—Their Homes and Surroundings—Cells of Darkness and Filth—Their Modes of Life and Habits—Where They Come From and What They Do —Scenes of Degradation and Squalor.

It is a trite remark that one-half the world knows not how the other half lives, and it is strange how widely the two halves may be separated by social barriers, and how near together they may be at the same time in their local habitations. Within a stone's throw of the stores where millionaires amass their fortunes, and ladies of fashion purchase their gaudy silks and satins, dwell the most abject and seemingly the most wretched portion of our population. The region of the Five Points has a traditional reputation for the abject poverty and the moral degradation of its inhabitants, and in attempting to give a picture of life in its lowest aspects, no more favorable scene for the purpose can be selected than that of Baxter-street, probably the most filthy and squalid of all the thoroughfares of the Metropolis.

BAXTER-STREET—ITS OUTWARD ASPECT.

A stranger passing through the principal street of the Five Point District, will find a narrow and crooked alley, paved with cobble-stones, uneven, filled with holes and gullies, and buried in filth. Heaps of decaying offal are thrown into the street, and the gutters reek with the fumes of all uncleanness. The narrow sidewalks are thrown out of all pretence of being level, their ancient flag-stones are broken and displaced, and they are almost cut off at frequent intervals by short flights of steps descending into black and gloomy basements. The houses are seldom more than two stories high, and are either wooden or ancient brick structures, in the last stages of dilapidation and decay. The floors are tipped and warped in every direction, the fronts are cracked, and bulging dangerously from their perpendicular, and the roofs have broken backs and rotten sides; and yet these rickety structures which, if unoccupied, one would scarcely dare to enter, lest they should collapse about his ears, swarm with inhabitants, who over-flow from the dark basements and dismal doorways, and cover the sidewalks and fill the streets. Shriveled old women in tattered rags, blear-eyed men, and thousands of sickly children, half naked, and in many cases covered with sores and scabs, sickening to the sight, sit amid the reeking fumes of the place, stupidly indifferent to any higher sphere in life.

IN-DOORS.

If the curious visitor ventures into one of these forbidding dens, he finds every room the abode of a different family, many of whom take boarders or lodgers. A rickety table, one or two broken chairs, a few pieces of dirty crockery, a bed, and two or three bundles of rags, constitute the furniture of a single habitation. There is generally one stove in the house, either owned by the various inmates and used in common, or owned by one family and used by the others for a trifling consideration. The walls of the room we have entered are bare and mouldy, the ceiling is only the floor of the room above, the floor itself has wide cracks, the rotten boards are loose and broken, and the back portion is at least a foot lower than the front. Here the family lives, eats and sleeps; in the room behind it, a thin board partition between, another family lives, eats and sleeps; and above, from two to four families go through the same processes beneath this one small roof, while the basement is, perchance, occupied by the enterprising keeper of a "lodging-house," or a shoe-maker who lives in his shop.

HOW THE INMATES LIVE.

And how does this mass of humanity live in its rotten hive? It is amazing in how small a share of this world's productions life can be supported, and how hard a thing it is to crush the life out of a human being by merely taking from him what are generally regarded as the necessaries of life. A seething pot of the very offal of a butcher's shop, mixed with half rotten cabbage-leaves, with a few broken scraps of bread, dug from ash-barrels or begged at basement doors, form the unsavory meal at one of these wretched abodes, and lucky the inmates if more than one such banquet is vouchsafed them in a day. But one thing more they almost always have, and that is the malignant enchanter that keeps them confined in this filthy dungeon. A bottle filled with some fiery liquid from the vile grog-shops with which this region is filled, is hid away in a dingy corner. Drunkenness is the all-prevailing vice, and it is confined to no age, and to neither sex. Coarseness, brutality and crime, its natural offspring, lurk in these hideous abodes away from the sight of better men, and such tragedies as no fabricator of sensational fictions has been able to portray are here enacted. Ignorance is the grandmother of all this degradation and misery. She gives birth to groveling vices, unmastered passions, and hopeless incapacity, and these beget poverty, indifference, and all the horrors of this place. In these dens live men, women and children, day after day and night after night, through all the varying seasons. The vicissitudes of cold and heat, of wet and dry, come to them with redoubled force in their flimsy habitations. In the hot days of summer how they reek with vermin, with the damp odors of decay and death, and the sweltering fumes of gross and drunken human beings. The rain drenches them without hindrance from the riddled walls, and festering pools gather in the dismal cellars. The winds of Winter rack their starved frames, and they shiver through the long nights huddled together in rags, or in nakedness. The proprieties of life are to them unknown. Sentiments of shame and thoughts of decency or self-respect never dwell in such unattractive places. Families and strangers, without regard to sex, sleep in the same room, like pigs in a sty. Every house is full of sickly children, whose mothers only are known. Yes, human beings are born into the world with these surroundings, and from these surroundings they depart. The events of life which are wont elsewhere to be regarded as occasions of joy or of sorrow—that is looked upon as a blessing in disguise—come to these besotted mortals. Sickness without tenderness or care; death without mourning and without hope, are but the common incidents of their wretched existence. When cruelty or want, or the pestilential corruption that infects the air, have done their work, the poor carcasses are carried away and buried out of sight, and the survivors live on, awaiting the same fate.

THEIR ISOLATION.

Here you find the only real exclusiveness in life. The pride of the aristocrat and the refinement of the scholar cannot so effectually shut them off from all but their own class in society as does the misery and loathsomeness of these denizens of Baxter-street divide them from all the world. The houses of the respectable are as inaccessible to them as the palaces of kings. They never travel; they have no summer resorts; they go not to the parks; money, the universal passport, is not theirs; and their very want and need of contact with better beings, make them to be shunned and let alone. The slender supplies which their existence demands are obtained in their own quarter. The front of almost every house on the first floor is a shop or a store, where the very cheapest and meanest of everything necessary to life is to be obtained. Half their basements are shoe-shops, where lazy cobblers live with their families; second-hand clothing-stores are plentiful; grocery-stores, where stale bread, rancid but- and mouldy provisions are doled out by the penny's worth, are everywhere to be found. Rum-shops grace every corner, and their is no need to leave their own street for any of the material with which their life is supported.

THEIR OCCUPATION.

A large portion of the population seldom go out of the street in which they live. Their occupation is in its various stores and shops, or they have no occupation. The actual supply of money which must be drawn in from the outer world to support the waste and expense of these thousands of breathing creatures is small. A few are common laborers, some gather rags and junk from the docks and the streets, some are organ-grinders, and many beg. The earnings of a boot-black or newsboy form the only income of many a family, and the wretched supporter of a drunken father or a shiftless mother often receives nothing but blows and ill-usage. Some, too, it must be owned, are thieves and the meanest of sneak-thieves. Enterprising burglars and daring cut-throats find their occupation too profitable to make it necessary for them to live here, but the cowardly sneak-thief brings his petty plunder in and knows the Fagin that will receive it of him.

AT NIGHT.

If it seemed to the observer as though this locality was thickly populated in the daytime, he will find by a visit at night that its population has increased wonderfully in a few hours. It is dimly lighted without and within, but in the murky darkness one finds a dense crowd of noisy mortals. All are home from their work or their tramps, and all are out-doors or in the little front shops. Men of every race and nationality; women rattling away in every dialect of Babel; children screaming and shouting, make up a throng which has little that is agreeable for the eye or ear. Quarrels in which women join with horrible oaths, sports which children seem to enjoy as much as though they were in the most favored place on earth, make up the life of the place. Hundreds lay sprawling on the sidewalk, fast asleep or dead-drunk. The noise dies gradually away, and at midnight most of the crowd has dispersed and slunk away into the holes and corners of their hovels; but many still remain. Here and there a body lies across the sidewalk or in the door-way, where it finds its only night's repose, and a cart before the door of a junk-dealer is sure to contain half a dozen sleepers. Drunken men reel along the narrow passage between the two lines of tumble-down houses, or a retiring thief skulks into a deserted passage leading to the dens which fill the space in the rear. Within and all about, the population sleeps. Crowded together in sickening vapors, thick as herrings in a box, they sleep. The drunken husband and the heart-sick wife; the poor, sickly children, unconscious of the wretchedness of the life they lead; the restless criminal, alert for the approach of haunting justice; the organ-grinder, with his instrument stowed away and his chattering monkey crouching in the corner, and the new-come stranger, just arrived penniless in what he thought a land of promise, sleep and swelter, or wake and groan or blaspheme.

AN INSTANCE.

There is an old man who may be somtimes found on Chatham-street selling fruit from a very meagre store, who lives in Baxter-street. He is one of the large class who have seen better days, but the habit which still enslaves him of having an occasional spree, took possession of him in early life, and cost him a good situation, fair prospects, troops of friends, and all the blessings of life. Now, when he feels industrious he sells a few apples, or peddles a small stock of shoe-strings; at other times he goes on a begging expedition, but as sure as he accumulates a dollar or two, he takes to his bottle and is a sot for a week. He pays five cents a night, or, if he prefers, twenty-five cents a week, for a pallet of rags in one corner of one of the dirtiest of these filthy abodes. In the same room is the bed of his landlord, a brawling drunkard, who does nothing but abuse his wretched wife and three children. These children sleep on the floor. One of them, a boy of ten, sells papers, and a girl of seven daily goes begging. What they bring in forms the family income, and woe to them if it chances to fall short. The oldest son is a besotted youth, who has been several times before the Police Magistrate at the Tombs, and who passes his time, no one knows where, except when he comes home to sleep. The old grandmother of the family who had in her crazy head recollections of a happy home, died a few weeks ago, and her sickness and death in that dismal place was a sorry scene. A small room back of this is occupied by an organ-grinder and his family, consisting of a shrill-voiced vixen, supposed to be his wife, six dirty children, and a hideous ape. They are Italians, and are constantly brawling and fighting. The floor above is occupied by six women who gather rags and the miscellaneous merchandise denominated junk, which is stored in the mouldy cellar. In the rear is a little yard reeking with filth, and there, in a shanty of old boards, dwell the families of two villainous wretches who are criminals of the lowest type. They live by theft, and are capable of the most brutal violence if occasion requires. This house is a fair specimen of all the street, except that it is not uncomfortably crowded. It is rotten and filthy to the last degree, and its atmosphere would breed a pestilence in any family not inured to its effects. Not one of the comforts of this earthly existence can be found there. Ignorance and vice, poverty and squalor possess it merely, and yet it is the only home of several families, filled with human creatures, created, it is supposed, for some purpose, and having souls worthy of the solicitude of their fellow-beings.

The Five Points is not a dangerous locality. One is more likely to meet with violence on Houston-street, or even Broadway; but it is the very sink of abject poverty and moral pollution, worse by far than any heathen country to which missionaries are sent at such great expense. Occasionally the agents of a home mission visit one of these houses and finds in some of its inmates a capacity for a better life, if they could be removed from the hopeless surroundings in which they live, and that is all. A few children are removed, but their places are soon taken, and the wretched slough is always full.

Theft of Gigantic Reptiles from Shipboard—The Captain Stupefied with Chloroform.

Some days ago the schooner *Tampico* arrived at this port, anchoring at the foot of Seventh-street, East River, having on board four immense serpents of the boa constrictor species, which W. F. SHERMAN, the mate of the vessel, had brought from Pera, Brazil, as a speculation. One of these monsters is twenty-one feet in length, and is said to be the largest snake of its kind ever imported, while one of the others is fifteen feet long, and the other two are fourteen feet. The fact of the arrival of the extraordinary reptiles soon became current among the dealers in such things, several of whom visited the schooner and made offers for them, which were declined, as the owner valued them at $1,200, and that price was not offered. Yesterday morning the box containing the snakes was missing from the vessel, and from the report made to Police head-quarters it appears that during the night six men went off to the schooner in two small boats, and having administered chloroform to the Captain, who was sleeping in the cabin, tore open the hatches, and having secured the box in which the snakes were, put it into one of their boats and pulled ashore. It is further alleged that the theft was witnessed by a watchman of the Merchants' Police, who did not give any alarm because the *Tampico* did not employ any of his force. Capt. KELSO has detailed a detective to work up the case, but as yet no trace of the stolen serpents has been found.

A Bold Robbery—$4,000 Worth of Diamonds Stolen from a Carriage while in Rapid Motion.

Mrs. ELLEN A. FIELDS, a handsome-looking young widow, who has been stopping at Long Branch for some time, returned to this City yesterday. The brilliancy of her jewelry attracted the attention of several persons, among others a young man, who followed Mrs. FIELDS on the boat to New-York. The lady on landing hired a carriage to take her to her City residence, at Union-square Hotel, and placed the satchel containing her valuables on the front seat. While the vehicle was going down the hill in Broadway, near Canal-street, yesterday afternoon, on the road up-town, the young man who had followed her on the boat grabbed the satchel and then ran away with it. The value of the contents of the satchel was about $4,000, and Mrs. FIELDS immediately raised an alarm by putting her head out of the window and shouting "Stop thief." Mr. IRA A. WHITMAN, of No. 48 North Moore-street, who was passing at the time, heard the alarm and pursued the thief, who dropped the satchel in Walker-street and continued on his course, but was finally arrested by Officer JAMES MURTHA, of the Sixth Precinct Police, and taken to the Franklin-street Police Station, where he gave the name of George Rice. The satchel was recovered and found to contain several diamond and gold and coral and gold sets, &c., of a very handsome pattern. Rice was taken before Justice KOCH, at the Tombs, where he first said his name was George Rice, then Andrew Brown, but finally admitted his name to be ANDREW O'CONNOR, aged seventeen, of No. 86 East Broadway, cooper. He said another man took the satchel and gave it to him. The reason he gave the name of George Rice was because he did not like his own to be disgraced. The Police say he is wanted for similar operations elsewhere. He was fully committed for trial without bail.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Inauguration of the Summer Encampment at Long Branch.

Departure of the Regiment—Scenes on Board the Steamer and in Camp—Col. Fisk in His Glory—Evening Parade, &c., &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP JAY GOULD,
LONG BRANCH, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1870.

The Ninth Regiment, New-York National Guard, is now comfortably located in tents, on the sea-shore, and the Summer encampment is at length a reality after several weeks' preparation. The camp is admirably laid out in an open field on the main road, and is situated between the Clarendon and Metropolitan Hotels, quite near the railroad depot. The camp consists of 140 "A" tents for the companies, twenty fly tents for the line officers, a splendid marquee for the Colonel, and a suitable number of fly-tents for the field and staff. All of the tents are neatly floored, and some of the officers have theirs carpeted. The band and drum corps are located in rear of the officers, and the general appearance of the camp is a pleasing one, as it has been laid out in conformity with the army regulaions, under the superintendence of the engineer officer, Capt. E. W. SMITH.

DEPARTURE OF THE REGIMENT.

Agreeably to the orders previously issued, the officers and members of the Ninth Regiment assembled at the armory at an early hour this morning, and company roll call was had soon after 8 A. M. The attendance of the members was fully as good as was predicted in to-day's TIMES, and the armory overflowed with uniforms. Despite the unavoidable delays that usually attend such parades, Adjt. ALLIEN succeeded in forming the battalion line soon after 9 o'clock, when Col. FISK assumed command, and put the column in motion. The formation of the regiment was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, who, apart from the novelty of the occasion, were attracted by the hope of seeing Mr. FISK in his latest character as a soldier. It seemed only proper that the Prince of Erie and Narraganset should don a uniform and draw the sword, and he surprised every one who saw him by his martial and imposing appearance. The gorgeous uniform he wore was rendered still more brilliant by the addition of the mammoth diamond pin habitually worn by the Colonel of the Ninth, and it blazed in the sunlight like a star of the first magnitude.

As soon as the regiment took up the line of march for the Long Branch steamer, Col. FISK mounted his charger, and made a striking picture as he rode at the head of his command. The regiment was in excellent shape, despite the presence of a large number of recruits, and the marching of the men was very fair, the heat being intense and the route a fatiguing one. As the Ninth marched down Broadway its path was cleared by the Police, and the crowds of people who lined the sidewalks were profuse with their greetings. Col. FISK, of course, attracted great attention, and he undoubtedly made a favorable impression.

Owing to the non-arrival of the Regiment on time, the steamer *Plymouth Rock* was compelled to wait a few minutes, and was nearly half an hour behind time in getting off. The baggage of the command followed the battalion in a gorgeous express wagon, drawn by six horses with gayly nodding plumes, and the rear was brought up by a brass field piece drawn in very unmilitary fashion by two horses. The steamer, on gaining the open stream, was saluted by half a dozen guns from one of the steam-ships lying in the harbor near by, and the salute was returned by the *Plymouth Rock* from her little steel carronade on the upper deck. As we moved down the harbor, the dipping colors from mast-heads, and the wavings of handkerchiefs bade us good-by in the most agreeable fashion, thus sending off the Ninth to field and camp in high spirits.

ROSTER OF THE OFFICERS.

Scarcely had the steamer fairly started when the Adjutant was besieged by officers and men in search of information of all kinds, which he could not give, and he had considerable difficulty in making up his roster of the command. According to his report the following officers and non-commissioned officers accompanied the regiment on its excursion:

Col. Jas. Fisk, Jr., Lieut.-Col. C. R. Braine, Major Jas. R. Hitchcock, Adjt. Edgar S. Allien, Quartermaster J. L. Bailey, Surgeon C. W. Pollard, Assistant-Surgeon Geo. W. Thompson, Chaplain Rev. J. E. Spencer, Pay-master Capt. B. W. Blanchard, Engineer Officer Capt. E. W. Smith. *Aides*—Lieuts. Wm. B. Barr and Geo. H. Hooker.

Non-commissioned Staff.—Sergeant-Major, John B. Taylor; Quartermaster Sergeant, Alonzo G. Hagedorn; Commissary Sergeant, Albert Kingsland; Hospital Steward, J. Clement Rushton; Regimental Secretary, Henry S. Jackson; Ordnance Sergeant, Henry C. Jessup; Right General Guide, Joseph Orr; Left General Guide, O. L. Schlesinger; Sergeant Standard-Bearers, F. W. Mathias, P. W. Johnson; Sergeant of the Guard, J. W. Saspell; Drum-Major, Geo. W. Hill; Band-master, H. B. O'Brien.

Company A—Capt., Henry Miller; First-Lieut., M. P. L. Montgomery; Second-Lieut., Thomas Robertson; First-Sergt., Wm. T. Knipe, Jr.; Second-Sergt., Wm. Robertson; Third, Robt. Mack; Fourth, James Dunlap; Fifth, N. D. Ward; Quartermaster-Sergt., E. D. Ward, and forty men.

Company B—Capt., R. B. Morten; First-Lieut., B. Francis; Second-Lieut., J. Kirkland; First-Sergt., A. D. Chambers; Second-Sergt., Alex. Ferguson; Third, Thos. Byers; Fourth, Joseph Springer; Fifth, Daniel Peterson; Quartermaster-Sergt., H. Dunnell, and thirty-six men.

Company C—Capt., G. A. Fuller; First-Lieut., David S. Kittle; First-Sergt., E. Oppenheimer; Second-Sergt., J. C. Callison; Quartermaster-Sergt., F. Kennedy, and forty-four men.

Company D—Capt., R. R. Courtney; First-Lieut., J. A. Theriott; Second-Lieut., E. S. Bowland; First-Sergt., F. F. Valentine; Second, Wm. Hill; Third, John Beardsley; Fourth, J. D. Sammis; Fifth, John Malcolm; Quartermaster-Sergt., R. Shorrock, and fifty men.

Company E—First-Lieut., E. J. Lewis; Second-Lieut., E. C. Morse; First-Sergt., A. Stager; Second, J. E. Ellwood; Third, Thos. Fox; Fourth, J. Aken; Fifth, W. J. Doody; Quartermaster-Sergt., Wm. Meara, and forty men.

Company F—Capt. and Brevet-Col., Wm. E. Van Wyck; First Lieut., John H. Wood; Second Lieut., Wm. H. King; First Sergt., Chas R. Archer; Second, Samuel C. Smith; Third, Samuel Wyatt; Fourth, Charles Hazeltine; Fifth, C. W. Homan; Quartermaster-Sergt., John C. Ladd, and fifty-three men.

Company G—Capt., John T. Pryer; Second Lieut., David Woolf; First Sergt., Charles E. Macauley; Second, Dyer Brainerd; Third, Edgar Wilson; Quartermaster-Sergt., E. A. Bates, and thirty-eight men.

Company H—Second Lieut., James Slater; First Sergt., J. W. Paddon; Second, John W. Hawkes; Quartermaster-Sergt., J. L. Cooke, and 27 men.

Company I—Capt., Arthur Blaney; First Lieut., Wm. R. Macdonald; First Sergt., John Emlie; Second, Donald Grant; Quartermaster-Sergt., Geo. Williams, and 28 men.

Company K—Capt., B. W. Spencer; First Lieut., R. B. Cable; Second Lieut., A. P. Bacon; First Sergt., O. H. Ainsworth; Second, F. T. Pach; Third, G. W. Palfrey; Fourth, G. L. Connor; Fifth, F. L. Van Tassell; Quartermaster-Sergt., Jas. Mulligan, and 56 men.

Recapitulation.—Field and Staff, 12; Line Officers, 24; Non-commissioned Staff, 13; Sergeants, 49; Company A, 40 muskets; Company B, 36; Company C, 44; Company D, 50; Company E, 40; Company F, 53; Company G, 38; Company H, 27; Company I, 28, and Company K, 56. Total, 412; Band, 30; Drum Corps, 25; Aggregate, 565.

ARRIVAL AT THE BRANCH.

The voyage down the Bay was uneventful, though the men enjoyed the sail and cool breezes with evident relish after their hot and dusty march through the City. The restaurant and bar was largely patronized and sundry enterprising owners of huge baskets containing an appetising display of tarts, pies, and cakes, reaped a rich harvest for their seasonable supplies. The scene in the harbor was a pleasant one despite the absence of the yacht squadron which so recently enlivened the neighborhood of the Narrows with their white sails and handsome colors, while the continuous flow of melody from the *Plymouth Rock*, Ninth Regiment and *Providence* Bands made a sensation in those waters. The steamer was put on extra speed, and reached the Sandy Hook dock at very near her appointed time, when the regiment was speedily disembarked and put on board the special train awaiting it. Very little time was lost in this proceeding, for as soon as the regular train had got sufficient headway our train followed, and, without stoppage, reached Long Branch at precisely 2 o'clock.

The officers of the Ninth evidently understood their duties, for in a few minutes after arrival the several companies were assembled and ready for the Adjutant's call. The regiment was then formed in due form, and the command turned over to Col. FISK. Then ensued a most amusing scene, for the commandant, being cleverly prompted by his Lieutenant-Colonel, who stood conveniently at his back, gave the orders to march, making a pretty good fist of it, though his manner raised a quiet laugh at his Highness' expense.

Capt. VAN WYCK having been named Officer of the Day, in rather informal fashion, had procured a guard while on board the steamer, which enabled him to take speedy possession of the camp-ground before the regiment marched in. The customary salute was paid the marching column by the guard, and the command was aligned on the color line, being soon dismissed to quarters, Col. FISK evidently glad to relinquish all further care.

The men took kindly to camp life, and being saved the labor of putting up tents, were soon domiciled and in fatigue uniform. Despite the caution of Col. Fisk, before leaving New-York, many of the boys sought early leaves of absence, but they were rigidly denied to applicants, only two of the officers being permitted to leave the ground before dinner. A few of the officers' tents were not up, necessitating a call for fatigue parties, and the camp-ground was speedily cleared of all unauthorised visitors.

SCENES IN CAMP.

A portion of the band called upon the Colonel, and being Teutons, demanded lager-beer as their portion and reward. "Oh, no," remarked Col. FISK good-humoredly; "we brought you down here to play music, not to drink lager. You can't play that on me." The musicians urged the matter again, but proved unsuccessful, so departed for their tents in disconsolate mood. The Colonel meanwhile reduced himself to a state of absolute dishabille, and caused considerable amusement among the men by his singular appearance while going about and seeing for himself that they were comfortably quartered. Scarcely had the Colonel regained his marquee, the chaplain all the while gravely standing at the door like a sentry, before he was importuned by one of the musicians, for a pass to go out of camp. The request was denied, when the bandman became irate and insisted upon a pass. His Colonel told the man to go to his quarters, when the fellow exclaimed, "I'm going out of camp, anyhow," and was suiting the action to the word, apparently much to the disgust of the Prince, when the Adjutant rushed to the rescue of his superior officer by sending the astonished musician to the guard-house. Two or three stragglers from camp soon joined the prisoner, and they mingled their sorrows together for the remainder of the afternoon, no doubt much disgusted by the sudden change of affairs. These incidents had a good effect, however, for the men seemed to fully appreciate the situation, for they kept away from the Colonel's quarters, and quietly abided further developments. Capt. FULLER created some amusement by including in his baggage a baby-carriage, and one of the wits of the regiment gravely announced that the equipage belonged to the Child of the Regiment.

The distribution of baggage and camp equipage occupied the attention of the men until near 4 o'clock, at which hour the drums beat for dinner, when the command fell in in fatigue uniform with waist-belts, and marched to the Continental Hotel headed by the band. The boys made an imposing appearance as they marched sturdily into Mr. BORROWS' spacious dining-room, and they managed to monopolize every available seat at the tables. Col. FISK and his staff dined with the regiment, the commandant forgetting his soldierly duties for a time while he glanced over his mail letters, no doubt occasionally dropping into railroad and steam-boat business. The regiment remained seated until the signal to rise had been given, when the men again fell in, and marched back to camp to the music of the band. Col. FISK found the distance too great for his energies, so he mounted his military charger, and gently ambled ahead of his command to the tented field.

EVENING SCENES.

As soon as the regular guests of the different hotels had eaten dinner, the general attraction to all, of course, was the encampment, and the road was speedily thronged by every description of carriage and vehicle, as they drove past and viewed the scene. The fence forming the boundary of the camp was thickly studded with people of all classes, rendering it difficult for the sentinels to keep intruders off the grounds. No one was permitted to enter or leave the camp, except at the main entrance, and then only on passes issued by the Adjutant and countersigned by the Colonel, so that the members of the regiment had no one to trouble or annoy them by impertinent curiosity. At 6½ o'clock the band and drum-corps made its appearance on the color-line, and in a few minutes after began the "assembly," when the regiment formed for evening parade. Col. FISK was prompt in his appearance on the ground, and before the Adjutant proceeded to establish his guides, he held a serious consultation with that officer, and the Lieutenant Colonel, with the evident intention of mastering his duties on parade. While the line was being formed, Lieut.-Col. BRAINE posted himself behind the Prince, very much like a tutor, and acted the stage prompter in the little comedy that ensued. Restricting his tractable pupil to the few first easy lessons in the "school of the battalion," Lieut.-Col. BRAINE managed to carry the parade through to a successful ending. Col. FISK put his regiment through a few of the movements of the manual of arms, and dismissed the parade in a very graceful manner. The execution of the manual was most wretched, however, owing to the number of men the command undrilled, and it is to be hoped that squad drill will be extensively indulged in next week. As the "retreat" was beat the evening gun was fired by the ordnance squad, and the camp colors on the mast were hauled down for the night.

As I write the shades of evening have darkened into night, and the camp presents a beautiful scene from the presence of the lights in the tents, and, as the moaning sea dashes its waves on the beach, the mind is carried away to the scenes of actual warfare now in progress on the other side of the wide Atlantic, making us thankful that the dread tocsin of war no longer sounds in our land, but that military life is the simple one of peace. Let us hope that the Ninth will have no early occasion to profit by the lessons it may gain in camp at Long Branch, and that beyond an occasional buffet with the roaring surf, the boys will never again do service on the battle-ground.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

The strict line of military life will be adhered to during the encampment, and the command will be constantly drilled in battalion and company movements during next week. The only lapse in these rules may perhaps be found in the two or three grand hops at the Continental, West End and other hotels, that are already talked of, in honor of the regiment. Many of the men will return to the City to-morrow, probably one-third of those in camp, and others will come down, so that there will be fully 400 in camp all the time, a very good exhibit for a National Guard regiment. The health of the command is good, though the Surgeon reports a few on the sick-list, none serious, however. The hotels are all full, and to-morrow promises to be a lively day as usual. The programme for the regiment is not yet announced, but it is understood that religious services will be held in camp in army style after inspection. Visitors will be freely admitted in the afternoon, and the camp will be cleared again at sunset, after evening parade. But I must close, for "taps" has just been sounded, and the lights are being put out. So good night. G. F. W.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The schooner *Samuel J. Miles*, laden with brick for the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was sunk last evening in the East River, near Coenties Slip, by an unknown steamer which came in collision with her. JAMES MCKAY, one of the crew, had an arm crushed and was sent to hospital, the fate of the remainder being unknown.

Employment was received for 232 males and 644 females, at the Free Labor Bureau, Mr. JAMES DONAHUE, Superintendent, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton Place, during the week ending yesterday. Applications for work were received from 301 females and 690 males.

SIGISMUND WEISL, No. 35 Third-avenue, charged PATRICK FLANNAGAN, at Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, before Justice COULTER, with having stolen a horse, wagon, and set of harness, of the value of $300, belonging to him. FLANNAGAN was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

The Register of Records furnishes the following vital statistics for the past week: Still births, 38; births, 282; marriages, 120; deaths, (including the public institutions,) 590. The figures show a decided decrease in the mortality of the City, as the deaths for the prior week were 672, exclusive of the public institutions, which were not reported when the table was made up.

The *Guiding Star*, which will be dispatched by Mr. W. H. WEBB on Tuesday, will carry the direct mail for France, touching at Havre. If this steamer is well patronized on her return trip, as it is very probable she will be, the line will be increased at once.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORNE, JOHN RAULT was committed for trial on a charge of defrauding DELIA HEINING, widow of JOHN HENNING, private in the Seventy-third New-York Infantry, of $100 bounty money.

FREDERICK GEO. SMITH, a colored man, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. It appeared that on the 7th of July the prisoner obtained $5 from PETER VADER, No. 163 Greene-street, on the representation that he was agent of his landlord, and on ascertaining the fraud the prisoner had disappeared, and was arrested only on Friday afternoon. He was committed for examination.

AVERY D. PUTNAM and AUGUSTUS M. HALSTED, petitioners in bankruptcy, were discharged yesterday by order of Judge BLATCHFORD.

LIZZIE SMITH, No. 154 Laurens-street, was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing $25 from JOHN MORE by means of the panel game.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORNE, PIERRE C. GUCRAT was charged with being concerned in the attempt on the part of the crew of the ship *St. Laurent* to rescue a prisoner from Deputy-Marshal CROWLEY on Friday afternoon. On the arrest of GUCRAT another attempt at rescue was made which resulted in the arrest of another of the rioters. They were held in $500 each for examination.

Mr. HOWARD CARROLL, a young journalist of this City, sailed for Europe, yesterday, on board of the steamer *City of Brussels*. He was accompanied down the Bay by a number of friends.

An advertisement containing a notice of the death of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS appeared in the papers yesterday morning, with the request that the Philadelphia and Baltimore journals should copy the same. From the inexplicit form in which this gentleman's decease was noted, many of the friends of Rev. J. Q. ADAMS, who is a Philadelphian, and pastor of the East Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur-streets, were led to believe that he was the person. This is not so, we are happy to say. On the contrary, that gentleman preaches today in his own church, and will return to his family, who are sojourning at Rockland Lake, on Monday.

The statement in the TIMES, yesterday, with reference to the falling of portions of the Custom-house building, caused no little commotion among the friends of persons employed in the Custom-house, who were fearful lest, while their official heads remained on their shoulders, they might have their heads smashed by falling pieces of granite. Thus far the fragments have descended during hours not devoted to business, and it is hoped this practice will prevail.

Gold took a downward dip, yesterday, on the news which was circulated in the Street of the death of NAPOLEON and the utter annihilation of the French Army. The price fell about one per cent., and remained at a low figure all day. There were few to speculate even upon such news as that, and the day wore away, as Summer Saturdays have heretofore done, devoid of interest. About one-half the news that was circulated as such was believed, and the market was affected more by the advance of American securities on the other side than by any of the alarming war news.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a drowned man drifted ashore, on Tuesday last, at Fort Hamilton. It was supposed at first to be that of JIM HICKIE, a notorious three-card monte player. An investigation failed to establish the identity. The body is believed, however, to be that of one of the victims of the *Norwalk* disaster.

The rooms and library of the Young Men's Christian Association will be reopened on Monday.

On Friday evening, PETER MCKENNA, employed by the Flushing Railroad Company as a laborer, was thrown from a hand-car near the Brooklyn ferry. The crank struck him on the stomach, killing him almost instantly.

There were 428 arrests made by the Police during the past week.

A fire broke out on Friday evening in an old wooden shanty at the corner of First and North First streets, E. D., destroying about $20,000 worth of property. The sufferers were W. B. BEESTON & Co., bung and plug manufacturers, $5,000, no insurance; GEO. W. HAMMER, sawyer and turner, $3,000, uninsured; BARNES & Co., shiprights, $2,000, uninsured. A three-story brick building in the rear of the premises, occupied by W. N. PECAN, an undertaker, was injured to the extent of about $13,000; insured for $2,000.

Surrogate WILLIAM D. VEEDER, of Kings County, has granted letters of administration on the estates of the following-named deceased persons: Horschell Parker, John Creagh, Michael Kiernan, Wm. J. Lender, Theophilus Paduet, W. Stanley Stanard, known as Van Visk, and P. J. Kinkel, all of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Margaret Moore were also granted to Wm. Moan, of Brooklyn.

BENJAMIN HARNETT was charged before Justice DELMAR, yesterday, with having entered the house of Mr. CASSERLY, at No. 417 Clinton-street, and with having stolen $100 worth of property. He denied the charge, but was held for an examination.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The County Court and Court of Session for Westchester County adjourned yesterday. It is understood that the Grand Jury have found indictments against about twenty of the persons who participated in the riot at Grand Park on Saturday afternoon, 13th inst. It appears that some of them went so far as to collect many bundles of clothing belonging to Italian laborers who had fled before the infuriated Irishmen and burnt them, making two or three bonfires of them.

RICHARD BARRETT, aged sixteen years, employed as a brakeman on freight train No. 4 of the Harlem Railroad Company, while on his way to the City on the train due at Forty-second-street about 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday, suspected that some young men had got on board of the train at the last stopping place and were engaged in pillaging the cars and throwing their plunder out at particular points, and attempted to pass along the roofs of the cars from the front to the rear, with a view of watching the suspected thieves, and as the train passed the William-street (Melrose) bridge, his head came in contact with it, causing instant death. His body was conveyed to the City and an inquest held in the case. The parents of the deceased reside at Dover Plains, Dutchess County.

A young man by the name of BLANCHARD PALMER, while stealing a ride on the top of an express train of the Hudson River Railroad, on Friday, his head came in contact with a bridge at Croton Landing, and he was thereby instantly killed. His parents reside at Illian, and they were telegraphed for.

NEW-JERSEY.

The wife of a shopkeeper residing on Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen $43 from an adjoining store. It seems that the owner of the latter requested her to watch his store during his absence, and that he missed the money from a vest hanging in the store on his return. A shop-boy found the money in the rear of the store occupied by the accused after she was arrested. It is said that the complainant only an hour before the discovery of the alleged theft borrowed $10 from the husband of defendant, and that he now offers to compromise the matter upon the payment of the amount which he claimed to have lost. The accused was admitted to bail in the sum of $200.

While visiting Elizabeth a short time ago, Mrs. MCALEAR, a resident of Grand-street, Jersey City, missed her two daughters who left in her company. They have not been seen since, and it is feared they have been enticed into bad company by a young woman with whom they were seen.

On Thursday evening the house of Mr. HERMAN HARBNER, at Union Hill, was entered by burglars during the absence of the occupants in the country. They stole silver-ware and other goods of the value of $150.

Considerable difficulty has occurred in Jersey City on account of the change made by the Common Council in the place of deposis of the city funds. Yesterday, however, the First National Bank accepted the conditions named, and the Mayor spent the day in signing warrants.

A stubborn mule halted on the railroad track at Market-street Depot, Newark, on Friday evening, and an approaching train subsequently struck the wagon to which the animal was attached, throwing out the driver, a man named MCMAHON. The mule was uninjured. MCMAHON was sent to St. Michael's Hospital.

On Thursday evening last an attempt was made to rob St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, at West Orange. The church was entered through the Sabbath-school room, the thieves going thence by means of an open ventilator into the main audience-room. The robbery was discovered on Friday morning by a carpenter making some repairs. It is thought that nothing of value was taken, but that it was the intention of the burglars to secure the silver service used in the sacraments.

Early Thursday morning the residence of JOHN D. LOCKE, Esq., at Whitestone, was entered by burglars, and a large quantity of silver-ware and other valuables stolen. All the plated ware was broken. A gold watch belonging to Miss LOCKE was among the property taken.

Yesterday Justice MILLER, of Newark, heard the complaint preferred by Mr. RODMAN BACKUS against the drivers of the horse-cars that ran last Sunday. Previous to the arrival of the counsel for the Company, a young man named GRAVES, professing to be an attorney for the Company, advised some of the accused to plead guilty. They did so, and were fined $3 each. The agent of the Company was present, but made no objection to the proceeding. The counsel for the Company, Mr. PERRY, who is also City Counsel, subsequently made his appearance, however, and caused the men to withdraw their pleas. After strenuous opposition and repeated refusals by the Justice, he finally succeeded, with the consent of the counsel for the complainant, in getting an adjournment.

On Wednesday morning last, one of a troupe of minstrels of Jersey City, was arrested for obstructing the sidewalk. A rescue was attempted by their leader, WM. FOLSOM, who was also arrested. While under arrest it was discovered that the safe in DODD's saloon, No. 179 Newark-avenue, had been robbed of about $220, and suspicion was fixed upon the minstrel party, who had just left the saloon before the arrest of FOLSOM. Yesterday a negro named FLEMING, connected with the troupe, was arrested with a portion of the money on his person. The City Judge committed the men to the County jail.

The promising brown gelding, *Honest John*, owned by Mr. CHARLES LELAND, of New-York, is at Long Branch. He bids fair to take a leading place among American trotters before long.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday the two new iron bridges erected by Z. ROE, Esq., for the Flushing and North Side Railroad, were completed. The bridge over Flushing Creek is a draw-bridge, 88 feet long, 16 feet wide, with sides 8½ feet high. The total weight of the bridge is 34 tons. The driving of the piles was commenced about the 1st of June.

Another attempt was made to enter the house of Mr. ISAAC OSGOOD, of Flushing, on Thursday night. The house was similarly entered and robbed on Monday night. The robber was heard by the occupants, but was successful in making his escape.

On Monday a young lady named MARY BARLOW, of Patchogue, was knocked overboard from the yacht *Madeline*, which was sailing off Sayville, in the Great South Bay, at the time. Capt. DANIEL A. NEWINS immediately jumped after her, and succeeded in rescuing her after considerable effort.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Navy Department has ordered Capt. Calhoun to the Philadelphia Navy-yard as Inspector of Ordnance. Capt. Nicholson is detached from the command of the *Benecia*, and Commander Kimberly is ordered to succeed him. Ninety privates, now in confinement at Alcatraz Island, California, under sentence of a general Court-martial, have been transferred to the general military service. Assistant Surgeon Marsh has resigned. Lieut. Wands, his own request, is honorably discharged from the service, with one year's pay.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The market for American Securities opened steady and closed quiet. Stocks opened and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅝	91¾
Consols for account	91¾	91⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	88¼	88⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87½	87¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	86½	86¾
U. S. 10-40s	82½	82½
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	110	111
Erie Railway shares	17½	17¼
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	22½	22½

FRANKFORT, Aug. 20.—United States Five-twenties are heavy at 93@93½ for the issue of 1862, coupon.

PARIS, Aug. 20—Evening.—Rentes have declined sharply to 62f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.—COTTON—The market opened firm, tending upward, and closed active and buoyant. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11½ A. M.
Middling Upland	9d. @9⅛d.
Middling Orleans	9⅛d.@9¼d.
	Bales.
Total sales of the day	18,000
Total sales for export and speculation	6,000

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 6d. ₧ cental for California White; Red Winter, 9s. 9d. PROVISIONS—Pork dull. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7¾d.@1s. 8d. ₧ gallon. Tallow, 43s. 9d. ₧ cwt. Linseed-cakes dull.

HAVRE, Aug. 20.—COTTON—The market is firm; Middling Orleans, 97½f. ₧ cwt. The sales of the week have been 3,500 bales; stock on hand, 155,000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Calcutta LINSEED dull, LINSEED-OIL firm. TURPENTINE dull.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	W	Hazy	70
Portland	S	Clear	70
Boston	S. W	Clear	76
New-York	S. W	Clear	82
Philadelphia	S. W	Clear	82
Wilmington	S	Clear	84
Washington	N. W	Clear	80
Fortress Monroe	S. W	Clear	80
Richmond	N. W	Clear	82
Charleston	N	Clear	85
Savannah	W	Clear	88
Augusta	W	Clear	85
Oswego	N	Clear	71
Buffalo	W	Cloudy	63
Pittsburg	W	Clear	72
Chicago	N. E	Clear	66
Louisville	N. W	Cloudy	74
Mobile	N. E	Cloudy	86
New-Orleans	N. E	Cloudy	86
Key West	E	Clear	85
Havana	N. E	Raining	83

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 20.—*In steam-ship St. Laurent, for Brest and Havre.*—Peter C. Ceballos, Miss Herminia Acha, Salvador Zulueta, W. W. Reynolds, Col. Sir Arthur P. Phayre, D. Bust, Mr. Voisin R. D. Hubbard, Miss Josephine C. Longhi, Miss Emile M. Longhi, Henry Hamant, F. M. Barton, Mr. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, Miss Stubley, H. Becker, Victoriano de Gardogui, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Vallonay, Jose Gomez, Juan Gomez, Micario and Leonon Gomez, Miss Maria Gomez and servant, Mrs. H. A. Cargill, Miss Cargill, Miss Laura Cargill and servant, Rev. C. Borsarelli, Mrs. Chevalier, Mr. and Mrs. Ponchon, Miss Ponchon, Nicolas Meilhas, Joseph Dominici, Francois Brun, Mr. Poullet, Mr. Rouet, John W. Pritchard, Herman Depierres, Eugene D. Sedille, Mrs. Boeri, Louis Omanni, Mr. Boeri, Mrs. Louisa K. Forbes, Miss Constance Forbes, Mr. Boudin, Mat Jannard, H. Sauve, Jos. Parmeton, T. Gervais, E. Gervais, P. Pare, Napoleon Desaulniers, Narcisse Grenier, E. Lorangea, F. Blanchet, O. Lapointe, P. Lessier, Arthur Goulet, Victor Frudel, Aug. Letourneau, Jos. Lecomte, Cyrille Roy, Jos. Arel, A. Allard, Adilard Forget, Jos. H. Guillet, O. Martell, Theo. Menreaux, C. Savnagen, Louis Gervis, A. Duhamel, I. Reed, S. Boyer, F. & St. Michel, Jos. Desardines, F. C. Chanetier, Narcisse Bergerson, Z. Marchessault, D. Desmyers, Jos. Brossen, Alex. Desjardins, L. Beuert, E. Provost, Abbe L. I. Peche, Mme. Alshouse Rochardes, Mme. M. Vignon Lore, Josephine Perrequin and child, I. Vilar, F. Basle, A. Armbruster, I. Cau, Zeno Mauvais, Mr. Lambert, I. Peanigno, E. F. Miller, Leon Montier, Mr. Enile, P. Nachon, Mr. Quinter, Mr. Onekown, Mr. De Couttelier, Felix Rostan.

AUG. 20.—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. J. J. Reford, Miss Kynaston, Miss Haker, Mrs. Geo. T. Gilbert, Fitch Gilbert, Esq., D. S. Diaz and wife, W. C. Jewes, Major Bell, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Sandoe, W. A. Sandoe, Mrs. Kellett and child, Miss E. Crowe, A. Parry, D. Ness, John Ross and wife, S. Stevens, H. Carroll, Thos. Palkinghome, Thos. Treloan, A. Stampt, A. Bland, J. C. Athorpe, R. Massie, Jose E. Solo, Mr. Kenohan, P. T. Piedra, wife, child, 2 infants and servant, Wm. Homer, Right Rev. Joseph McDonnell, J. F. Goodkins and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Hawes, George Jones, C. J. Sheppard, P. J. Russell, John Fairbairn, Rev. J. B. McBride, Mr. Jackson, R. Buckell, Mr. Lampard, F. Bredt, A. H. Money, W. H. Matthews, Paul Fritsche, John Knight, Mr. Long, Mr. Bissell, W. H. H. Kelke, Walter Shirlow, Wm. Lewis and wife, P. B. Wallace and wife, John Troup and wife, James Prout, John Bennett, A. C. D. Voss, J. F. Voss, Seth Dunn and wife, Jos. Whitehead, O. Mehlen, Miss H. Wass, H. Luban and wife, Miss Peters, Miss Richards, Mr. Harvey, Wm. Lusk and wife, John Pfoor and wife, H. Leonard, C. E. Ridley, John Bourke, Barney Sweeney, Jas. Donovan, Mr. Serbert, W. J. Armstrong, Jas. Downey, Chas. Parburg, J. G. Garbutt, Geo. Dewey, Manuel Salas.

In steam-ship Arizona, for Aspinwall.—Mr. Hustado and family, H. Nathan, A. Monell, Jr., M. Fosati, H. R. Cleveland, C. S. Jewett, A. Leslie and wife, W. G. Seely, Miss Kate Steinbergh, Dr. David J. Guzman, Henry Ratcliff, Mary Astley, Maria David, Alberto Adler, A. Gygax, G. B. Maynardier, Jno. Stance, M. Diaz, Mrs. B. F. Botsford, A. B. Jones, Jas. Kennedy, J. M. Alvarado, W. H. Swan, H. H. Littlefield, wife and child, Mrs. Leon and 3 children, Jas. Donahoe, wife and 2 children, Henry Lukes, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Kate E. Learned and 2 children, Miss Marian Kraemer, M. Spigorax, M. Ceballor, Z. Urioste, A. Valle, M. Bustamente Mr. Bustamente, J. Medina, W. Bustamente, Frederic Werner, Cath. Breen and 2 children, Alex. Imbaldo, Julio Imbaldi, F. Martinez, I. W. Pellygrove, wife, niece, nephew and child, Joel Dippery, wife, 3 daughters and son, A. K. Fotherth, Peter Betts, wife and 4 children, J. A. Thompson, F. J. Warren and wife, P. and J. Garity, Gen. German, Mrs. H. B. Gereau, John Stewart, Miss Jennie McClure, W. J. McDougall and wife.

In steam-ship City of Merida, for Havana and Mexico.—P. C. Bliss, John Barton, James Brough, Mrs. Antonica Penalia Sellez, F. de Gress, Joseph Lopez, Charles Ross, P. J. Ryan, Pable Gonzalez, G. Poncede Leon, Francisco Fontecilla, Mrs. F. Fontecilla and child, T. Adam, M. Adelsohn, Miss Adelsohn, J. Monte de Oca, Wm. Buchanan, Timothy Kanna, Alex. Bass, Mrs. A. Bass and 2 children, C. Mackenzie, A. Warburg, T. H. Conger, Mrs. Franklin Chase and servant, Walter Steer, Mrs. W. Steer and 2 children, Ferdinand Palasson, Henry Palasson, Samuel Dunbar, Angela Bisaziane, A. Vecain Bisaziane, P. Hernandez, H. Hernandez, J. Barreto, A. Barreto, A. Lopez, L. Lopez, Francisco Diego, J. B. Perkins, Julio Dagand, Michael Slattery, Miss M. Casados, Mr. Ely, Don Clemente Fernandez y Fernandez.

AUG. 20—*In steam-ship Europa, for Liverpool.*—Alexander Wood, Anthony Becker, S. E. Ermentrouf, Dr. P. Bohros, David W. Kendrick, William Fitzgerald, Patrick Faulds, Samuel M. Neel, C. W. Frush, A. Shertzer, C. Proegler, John Clarke, A. H. Brown, C. H. Miller, Frederick Green, Theodore Halm, Mrs. McComb, Alexander Malcolm, Mrs. Malcolm and child, Mrs. Elizabeth Bishop, Archibald Bishop, Andrew J. Smith, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Charles Bradley, and Mrs. Bradley, Miss M. McAuley, Mrs. Bigger and child, Miss Matilda Kennedy, Allison Scott, John Ballentine, Edward Bell, Archibald McAusland, James Chambers, Wm. Clark, Mr. Hanson, Mrs. Hanson and 2 children, Miss Hanson.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Rev. J. P. Knaresboro, J. H. Gilbert, Wm. R. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Little, J. C. Norton, Theo. Bennett, M. Rosenfeldt, Morris Meyer, J. Collins, John Bishop, H. L. Hobart, Mrs. M. A. Stevens, Miss S. Meyer, M. Elkan, J. C. Barker, R. Hawthorne, R. Ambrose, Mrs. S. E. Clifton, Paul Beraud, Patrick McCafferty, Louis Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morgan, S. R. Atwood, Wm. Vells.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Wm. S. Marstero, F. L. Wright and lady, Charles W. Campbell, Miss F. C. Campbell, Geo. W. Searle, Charles S. Gilmore and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship North America, from Rio Janeiro.—Alfonso de Figueiredo, Arthur W. Dubray, H. W. McKee, wife and child, James L. Ridgley, Jr., Guilheime Leite de Magalhaes Pinto, Sigismund Muhlhausen and wife, James Cregin, Capt. John W. Carlton, Jose A. Watrin, L. Taber, Nicolas Dominguez, T. Pearne, Fred. Lieben, E. M. Verges, John Brain, A. Valiente, wife and child, Edward Casaldin, H. C. Stevenson, Serafin Noya, Avelina Noya, Ramon Hernandez, Harry M. Clifford.

In steam-ship Mariposa, from New-Orleans.—S. M. Fisk and wife, J. Patterson, wife and 3 children, Miss J. G. Seamount, Mrs. C. O'Reilly, A. Ferrager and wife, Major A. H. Andrews, U. S. A., Mr. Wentworth, G. F. Porter, John Hurley, J. Rickers, A. Mezzer, F. J. Marshall, H. Brisbe, Geo. Autz, J. C. Butler, Jas. Brice.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.
Sun rises......5:16 | Sun sets....6:50 | Moon rises..12:02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..2:58 | Gov. Island.3:47 | Hell Gate....5:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

Cleared.

Steam-ships The Queen, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Tafita, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Arizona, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; City of Merida, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son; Henry Chauncey, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fairbanks, Howes, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown and Alexandria, G. B. Merrick; S. C. Walker, Sheinn, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Beverly, Peirce, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Henrich Bjorn, (Norw.,) Emerstein, Stockholm, Wendt, Tetens & Brockman.

Barks Fannie Clapp, Cronstadt, H. D. & J. W. Brookman & Co.; Fury, Wilson, Gibraltar and a market, H. B. Sprague; Dorchester, Ryder, Marseilles, Fabry & Ryder; St. Peter, Barnett, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Nimrod, (Aust.,) Gerlaunch, London, Slocovich & Co.; Maria Virginia, (Ital.,) Scarfiate, Bari and Trieste, Jas. Robinson & Co.

Brigs Marguerite, Merrill, Seville, J. C. Morrill; Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, Martinique, Raynal & Co.; Continental, Pitts, St. Johns, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Nellie Owens, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffey; Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayer, Hamilton, Ber., Duncan McColl; Wilmington, (Br.,) Martell, Bridgeport, C. B., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Amelia, (Br.,) Deal, Bridgeport, C.B., Ball, Evans & Co.; Marie, Marshall, Sahnas, Majorca, T. D. Rivers & Co.

Schrs. Annie Reeve, Wheeler, Mobile, Edward D. Hurlbut & Co.; J. H. Morrell, Ladlam, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Ben Borland, Blaisdell, Port-au-Spain, Trinadad, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Matilda Brooks, Jones, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Leonora, Meyer, Fernandina, Fla., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren, Ray & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship North America, Slocum, Rio Janeiro July 26, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco Aug. 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 14th, with coffee, &c., to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans Aug. 13, and S. W. Pass 14th, with mdse. and 34 passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Morton, New-Orleans Aug. 13, and S. W. Pass 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., 75 hours, with naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Ashland, Crowell, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Bark Lady Turner, (of Salcombe,) Vincent, Singapore April 13, via St. Helena July 8, with mdse. to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Angier April 20, Cape of Good Hope June 18, and crossed the equator July 22, in lon. 35; has had light variable winds in the China Sea; April 26, in the Straits of Sunda, had a gale from W., lasting 3 ds., with a strong easterly current.

Bark Wm. Rathbone, Urquehart, Cardiff June 30, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has had light winds, with much fog up to George's Banks; 3d, lat. 44 04, lon. 53 05, passed close to a large iceberg.

Bark Mayflower, (of New Haven,) Dill, Barbadoes July 23, via Martinique, with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Ellen Dyer, Lockwood, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Has had light winds on the passage, and was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to R. A. Robertson & Co. Has had light variable winds the entire passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Kossak, Elliott, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Diana, (N. G.,) Michaelis, Dublin 63 ds., with old iron, &c. Vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage, and been 21 ds. west of the Banks.

Brig. Wm. R. Sawyer, (of Boston,) Hopkins, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed, Frye & Co.

Brig Sabina, (of Arichat,) Vencon, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig James B. Kirby, (of Philadelphia,) Barnard, Milk River, Ja., 21 ds., with logwood to master.

Brig Queen of the South, Burns, Glace Bay 20 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Geo. Harris, (of Stockton,) Blanchard, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Kildare, Macomber, of and from Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Rolerson, (of Boston,) Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Brig Wm. Miller, Chase, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. J. P. Auger, Aldrich, Maranham and Para 29 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to Burdett and Pond—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schrs. Sir Walter Scott, Sypher, (of and from St. John, N. B.,) 18 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Co.

Schr. Geo. W. Cummings, Holt, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Van Arsdal, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Donna Anna, Whaley, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Clark, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sturdevant, Crouse, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Cohassett, Gibbs, Elizabethport, for Apponaug.

Schr. W. S. Mount, Carter, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Edwin, Brewster, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Mary A. Lovell, Warren, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Charles S. Hazard, Clark, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Elizabethport, for Port Chester.

Schr. Edward Irving, Ireland, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Juno, Clinton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mansfield, Acorn, Rockland, with lime to A. S. Pressy.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Adams, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hathaway, Smith, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Mercer, Wass, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Avon, Parks, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Lyndon, Hilliard, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Munson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Globe, Wass, Bangor, with lumber to Watrous & Walker.

Schr. General Banks, Ryder, Bangor, with lumber to Watrous & Walker.

Schr. Earl, Adams, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Olio, Bradford, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. J. L. Newton, Rich, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Burmah, Winslow, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Louisa, Hamlin, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Effort, Nickerson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Hudson, Warren, Elizabethport.

Schr. E. J. Sawyer, Keen, New-Haven.

Schr. Orion, Davis, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. David McQueen, Montgomery, Virginia.

Schr. Addie M. Hines, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Hannah, Chase, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henry Remson, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. George Gillum, Buel, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Odber, Portland, Conn.

WIND—Sundown, light N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships St. Laurent, for Havre; City of Brussels and Tarifa, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Arizona, for Aspinwall; City of Merida, for Vera Cruz; St. Louis, General Meade, and Bienville, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; ships Calhoun, for London; Young America, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Arr. the Cunard steam-ship Batavia, from Liverpool, with 137 cabin passengers; also steamer Glaucus, from New-York. Brigs Medora, from Mayagueg; Nuevitas, from Philadelphia; J. T. Knight, from Elizabethport.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20.—Arr. steamers South Carolina, from New-York; D. F. Vreeling, from Baltimore; bark Times, from Bermuda.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Salvor, for Philadelphia; bark Wanderer, for Leith, Scotland, and schr. M. C. Moseley, for North Weymouth.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 20.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark St. Ursula, from Rio; Manitou, from Matanzas. Brig Maggie Vail, from Bermuda.

Sld.—Brig Fingal, for New-York; Harriet, for Porto Rico; U. S. S. Severn, for Norfolk.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 20.—Arr. schr. W. B. Mann, from New-York.

Cld. steamers Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; Oriental, for Boston; San Jacinto, for New-York, and Huntsville, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Bengal, Burgess, from Cardiff for Singapore, May 28, in lat. 20 N., lon. 25 W., ran down the bark Royal Berkshire, (Br.) The Captain and his sister and seven of the crew were lost.

The steam-ship Merrimack, Weir, hence, arrived at Para Aug. 6.

The ship Ocean Rover, (of Boston,) Carlton, from Hamburg for Baker's Island, in ballast, struck on a reef off the River Guyanna, about 36 miles N. of Pernambuco, July 18, and became a total wreck; crew saved, with a small portion of ship's stores; the Captain and part of the crew were brought to this port in the steam-ship North America.

The ship Woodburn Abbey, (Br.) with a cargo of coal, from Liverpool for Rio Janeiro, struck on the same reef, 2 miles S. of the Ocean Rover, July 21, and became a total wreck; her crew were all saved, and a portion of them had arrived at Pernambuco.

Spoken.

July 31, lat. 44 56, lon. 48 11, spoke ship Wm. Tapscott, hence for London.

Aug. 1, on Grand Banks, spoke fishing schr. Ada F. Brooks, (of Provincetown,) with 800 qtls. fish, and expected to leave for home Sept. 1.

Foreign Ports.

Arrivals at Buenos Ayres.—July 7, Kate Agnes, from New-Brunswick; W. Wilcox, from Portland.

Arrivals at Montevideo.—July 8, D. Stewart, from Baltimore; 10th, Susan King, from St. John; 13th, Eliza Henriette, from Philadelphia.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—Arr., Magnolia, 10 ds. from New-York.

PROF. COOK'S

BALM OF LIFE

has been found an infallible remedy for

LEUCORRHŒA,

CHOLERA INFANTUM,

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA,

and all diseases of the SKIN and MUCOUS MEMBRANE. See testimonials from eminent physicians and others. Quart bottles, $1.

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DEANE'S FRENCH RANGES AND BROILERS FOR HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, &c.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York